The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10. 1909. NO. 52

LOCAL NEWS.

Extra large pencil tablets, 5 cents, at the ITEM stationery department.

Post cards—St. Patrick's Day greetings—at the Item Stationery department.

Robins and blue birds have already put in their appearance in this locality.

There will be ice cream, cakes, and pies for sale on Saturday the 13th at the U. B. Aid room. Call around.

Hon. W. J. Bryan gave two lectures in the Mifflintown court house last Friday. Both meetings drew immense crowds.

A marriage license was granted in Blair county last week to Frederick Parson and Rhoda McElwee, both of Mount Union, this county.

The Blair county license court will convene at Hollidaysburg Monday, March 22nd. The total number of applications for tavern and brewery licenses is one hundred and five.

Announcement has been made by the officers that ten freight crews will be taken off the middle division next Saturday. A decrease in freight traffic is the cause assigned for the reduction.

Get your sale bills printed at the ITEM office. Prices reasonable. Free notice in the ITEM from the day we receive copy to day of sale and bills printed promptly on receipt of order. Give us a trial.

Howard Hess, for a number of years employed by the East Broad Top Railroad company, died at his home at Coles Summit and the remains were interred in the Orbisonia cemetery last Thursday.

The organization of the Mill Creek borough council took place Monday evening March 1st. The officers elected were John W. Tate, president; Byron Foust, secretary, and Charles Goodman, treasurer.

The forty-first annual session of the Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held in the First Street Methodist church at Harrisburg, the week beginning, Wednesday, March 24.

The Mount Union Silica Brick company are having an 85-H. P. electric motor installed in their Mount Union works to run the stone crusher. Electric power is being made use of in numerous places where a few years ago it was unknown.

Rev. B. H. Hart, of Harrisburg, a former Methodist minister of Huntingdon, will deliver a lecture on the subject, "The Witchery of Dreams," in the U. B. church of Huntingdon, Thursday evening, March 11, 1909. The proceeds of the lecture will be used in defraying the church debt.

The Scotia ore mines in Centre county have closed, throwing out of work one hundred and fifty men. The policy hereafter will be only to mine enough ore to supply the two Bellefonte furnaces and in order to do the work at the least expense the mines will be operated only during the summer monts.

James W. Jones, who is serving time in the Huntingdon county jail, having been convicted at the last session of court on a serious charge, recently made an attempt to escape. He worked out his plans pretty slick, but by overlooking the fact that he had to deal with an electric alarm, the attempt proved a failure.

A disease, pronounced by the doctors to be black diptheria, has broken out among the children in the mining village of Boardman, situate on the Clearfield and Irvona branch of the N. Y. C. Railroad. There have been several deaths, and the doctors and the board of health insist that the bodies of those who die be buried within six hours after death.

The switch leading onto the Mapleton & Rock Ridge Railway, which has been out of service for a couple weeks was again placed in service Monday morning and workmen are putting that line in a shape to enable the heavy engines now in use to make use of the track without the fear of wrecking, which has become so common on this particular piece of track.

Samuel W. Bixler died Feb. 28th at his home in Carlisle of consumption, aged 57 years. Mr. Bixler was a salesman for many years for Weaver Organ and Piano Company and was well known throughout the Juniata Valley. He always had an exhibit of instruments at the Juniata Valley Campmeeting. He is survived by three children, Rev. A. Loy Bixler, of Upton, Mass.; Russel B., of Philadelphia, and Miss Olive at home. He was a brother of R. N. Bixler, who was a few years ago a prominent merchant in Lewistown.

The funeral of the late Benjamin O'Connor was held yesterday afternoon and was largely attended. Persons from nearby towns who were present were T. A. Appleby, A. W. Jones, G. B. M. Kepler, Dr. W. J. Campbell, Cloyd Ewing, E. R. Stratford, Mount Union; S. E. Fleming, W. M. Henderson, M. W. Isenberg, J. G. Gillam and wife, A. B. Gillam, I. N. Swope, Huntingdon; Mrs. G. W. Simpson, Mill Creek; Mr. and Mrs. Booth, McVeytown.

James W. Henderson on Tuesday evening, March 2nd, completed his term as chief Burgess of this borough when H. S. Stubbs, who had been elected at the February election, subscribed to the oath of office and took up the duties laid down by his predecessor. Mr. Henderson made a splendid official, performing every duty of his office without fear or favor and the good-thinking people of the town express none but commendation for his every official act. The new Burgess enters upon his duties with the best of wishes of his friends.

The new Elizabeth Livingstone Rhodes Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church on Highland avenue, Lewistown, was dedicated last Sunday. Bishop William Wilson, of Philadelphia, delivered the morning address. In the afternoon the first session of the newly organized Methodist Episcopal Sunday school was held and after adjournment of Sunday school, Rev. Robert Forbes, D D., of Philadelphia, secretary of the Board of Missions and Extensions, delivered an excellent sermon on the subject, "Love, the fulfillment of the Law," after which the edifice was dedicated to the workship of God by Bishop Wilson.

All good citizens in Blair county will heartily approve the action of Honorable Martin Bell in refusing to grant a charter to a club which was to have as one of its features a sideboard at which liquor was to be sold to its members, says the Tyrone Times. This is a nuisanse which has grown to large proportions of late years and has caused the ruin of many a young man, and it is high time a stop were put to it, and Judge Bell's action is the first step in that direction. His Honor's remarks on this occasion were also to the point when he stated that our state legislatute should pass a law that would put a stop for all time to this means for cultivating in young men a taste for intoxicating liquors.

The Mapleton borough council met Monday evening, March 1st. and re-organized the body for the current year. All the officers of last year were re-elected, as follows: Frank O'Connor, president; L. L. Parker, secretary, and A. W. Swope, Esq., treasurer. W. H. Mounts and R. C. Fields were the reti ing members and their duties were taken up by members-elect Anderson B. Dell and G. H. Hooper. R. C. Fields was appointed to act as street commissioner and Charles Slates was re-appointed as borough police. A tax rate of 8 mills was laid for borough purposes. The meetings of council will be held at the ITEM office, the regular sessions to be held the first Friday evening of each month.

The Philadelphia Press says papers in the interior of the States are calling attention to the fact that all candidates at the last February election must file their expense accounts by the 16th of this month. This is a timely admonition, and is of more than ordinary importance owing to the fact that on a test of that provision of the corrupt practices law, which requires the filing of expense accounts the Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the act. There is no escape, therefore, for any candidate as long as the law remains what it is. This includes all names printed on the ticket, whether elected or defeated, and all will find it advisable to comply with the requirements in order to save any possible trouble.

One of the features of the present Legislative session has been the number of bills introduced to regulate hunters and hunting. Many of these measures are meritorious. One of the latest was introduced by Senator Wertz of Cambria county. This provides that all residents of the state must obtain a license from the county treasurer to hunt before engaging in hunting, the license fee to be $1. Representative Kirby of Pittsburg has a bill taxing anybody who owns, possesses or controls a ferret, $5 a year. Every ferret not thus paid for is declared a public nuisance, to be killed when found by any authorized officer. The finder and killer is to get fifty cents for each killing. Real estate assessors must be constantly inquisitive to let no guilty ferret escape.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Mrs. H. C. Fisher, is visiting friends at Latta Grove.

—Miss Mabel McCarl, of Tyrone, is visiting among relatives in Mapleton.

—Dale Bell, a student in telegraphy at BP tower, spent Sunday at Harrisburg.

—Floyd W. Miller and son, of Huntingdon, spent Saturday afternoon with friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Bell Robley, of Altoona, spent Sunday in town as the guest of her uncle Thomas Grady and wife.

—H. M. Henderson and wife, of Juniata, paid his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Henderson, a visit last week.

—George Hughes and daughter Miss Lena, of Juniata, were guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fields.

—Allison Heeter, of Altoona, a former resident of this place, spent a couple days last week in town calling on old-time friends.

—Mrs. Narcissa Goodman, left last Friday evening for Philadelphia where she will take treatment at the Jefferson Hospital.

—John T. Wilson, wife and son, of Belleville, spent Sunday in Mapleton as the guests of Mrs. Wilson's aunts, Mrs. J. B. Dell and Miss Alice Wright.

—Mrs. Howard Burley, of Huntingdon, returned home Monday morning after spending several days at the home of her mother, Mrs. Goodman, in this place.

—G. W. Yocum, superintendent for the Pittsburgh White Sand company, spent a couple days in Philadelphia during last week attending to business for his company.

—Miss Priscilla E. Miller, who had been spending the past couple months at her parental home near town, last Thursday returned to Philadelphia in which city he has been engaged in the profession of nursing for a number of years.

—Frank Nesbit, of Mt. Airy, York county, spent last week in Mapleton visiting his uncles, Frank and David Wallett. This was Mr. Nesbit's first visit to Huntingdon county and he seemed much pleased with Mapleton and its surroundings.

—Samuel P. Smith and wife, of Airy Dale, visited several days last week among Mapleton friends. The principal reason for their visit at this time was to see their brother in-law M. L. Rex who suffered a paralytic stroke on February 27th.

—Miss Jennie McDonald has been seriously ill for several days past with a complication of ailments resulting from a heavy cold contracted a short time ago. At this writing her condition shows signs of improvement, which fact we are pleased to note.

—John Greenland, a farmer and fruit grower of Clay township, transacted business at the county capital on Monday and the same evening came to Mapleton and spent the night with his sister, Mrs. Clarence Coder near town. Mr. Greenland resided in Mapleton several years ago.

—J. G. Hicks and wife entertained Mr. and Mrs. Ray TerHaar, of Bellwood, and Rev. and Mrs. J. Howard Ake last Friday evening at dinner. The young men having been personal friends of Mr. Hicks during their bachelor days, the dinner was in honor of the young benedicts and matrons.

—Rev. S. D. Wilson, of Philipsburg, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Bessie, spent the latter part of the week at Rest cottage one mile north of town. The young lady's health has been poor during the winter and the father gave her a few days outing in the hope of her being benefited. We trust his hopes have been realized.

—J. G. Hicks spent part of last Sunday at the W. L. Elkins Masonic Home in Philadelphia as the guest of his sister, Mrs. M. D. Hicks, who is a member of the family accupying this very commodious and benevolent home. Thirty ladies and half as many young girls, each with their own apartments, are enjoying the comforts of home life which circumstances beyond their control denied them in the outside world. Through the thoughtfulness of the donor of this beautiful home, and the care of the fraternity of which he was an honered member, their lives are made to reflect the sunshine of good deeds, thus fulfilling the command of the Lowly Nazarene, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethern, ye have done it unto me."

Benjamin O'Connor.

Benjamin O'Connor, whose illness has been noted in these columns, died at his home in Mapleton at 10 o'clock Saturday, March 6, 1909, of diseases incident to old age.

Mr. O'Connor was born at Amboy Centre, Oswego county, New York, February 10, 1831, hence was aged 78 years, 1 month and 24 days. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of New England. While a young man Mr. O'Connor worked in a woolen mill and later was employed as an engineer on steamboats and stationery engines. In 1863 he enlisted in Company L, Ninth New York heavy artillery and served until the close of the war. After returning from the service he secured a position as engineer at the Parish, New York, tannery, operated by the late L. A. Robertson. In 1871 he accepted a similar position with H. J. Brooks & Co., at Brookston, New York. He later returned to the employ of Mr. Robertson and in 1882 was transferred to the Mapleton tannery. Two years later he and his sons embarked in the mercantile business at Mapleton and later opened a store at Mill Creek. The Mill Creek store was later sold to Etnier & Carothers but they continued in business at Mapleton until about one year ago when they disposed of the business to I. Wallace Fleck.

July 3, 1853, Mr. O'Connor was united in marriage to Miss Martha Thayer, who died January 17, 1906. To them were born four children, two of whom died while they resided at Parish, New York. The surviving sons, Frank and William, reside in Mapleton.

When the Speer White Sand Company failed Mr. O'Connor was one of the organizers of the Keystone Sand Company which acquired the Speer holdings, which company subsequently disposed of its business to the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Mount Union and for a while served as a director of that institution. Mr. O'Connor took a deep interest in politics and served as postmaster at Mapleton during both administrations of President Cleveland. Several years ago he united with the Methodist Episcopal church of Mapleton and during his connection served as a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. O'Connor was a liberal man. He contributed freely to the support of the church and his assistance to those in need proved a benediction to many. Only those who knew him well knew the extent of his charities. He was liberal in his views and accorded the right of opinion to every man. Though his health had been poor for some time he was rarely to be found in any other than an optimistic mood. In all his dealings with his fellowmen he was fair and just and never wilfully wronged any man. He will be greatly missed in this community.

The remains were interred yesterday afternoon in Mountain View cemetery. The funeral service was held at his late home and was conducted by Rev. J. H. Ake who took as the subject of his remarks," Thou shalt be missed, because thy seat will be empty."

William Harrison McDonald.

W. H. McDonald died at the home of his son, Lane McDonald, in Huntingdon, Friday night, March 5, 1909, of la grippe.

Deceased was a native of Orbisonia and was aged 76 years, 10 months and 19 days. In 1856 he commenced clerking for P. M. Bare and T. E. Orbison who had started a small store at Latta Grove where they were engaged in lumbering. The following year the store was moved to Mapleton in the building now occupied by L. F. Baker's barber shop, being the first store in Mapleton and Mr. McDanald was in charge. Later he clerked for Jesse Diffenbaugh at Mill Creek and was for a short time after the war with John Shoffner in Mapleton. He then went to Huntingdon and was for many years in the employ of J. R. Carmon. While at Mill Creek he was united in marriage to Miss Araminta Wolverton—who taught the first public school in Mapleton—who with one son and three daughters survive him. The children are Lane, Mrs. Charles Cavender and Mrs. Bessie Hoffman, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. Bert Taylor, of Canton, Ohio. One sister, Mrs. Thomas Marlin, of Mill Creek, also survives him.

Mr. McDonald was a hig[illegible]ed gentleman and [illegible]een a devout mem[illegible]rch. The remains [illegible]ing-don yesterd[illegible]

C. H. Boyer, an Ardent Sunday School Worker Makes Valuable Suggestions to Ambitious Youths.

In the Laymen's Corner of the Philadelphia Press of last Saturday appeared a splendid likeness of C. H. Boyer, formerly of Marklesburg, this county, with a short sketch of the gentleman and some suggestions which ought to command the attention of young men. We append the article.

"C. H. Boyer, who has just been elected a trustee of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, is well known in the insurance world, being United States manager of the industrial department of a prominent insurance company. He is also a committee of one appointed by the directors of the new Lutheran Hospital, to take in charge the entire management of the cantata, "Belshazzar," to be given at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next.

"Mr. Boyer was born in Marklesburg, Pa., 41 years ago, and was a neighbor of his cousin, Mr. L. G. Fouse, whose interview appeared in the Laymen's Corner several weeks ago. Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, of this city, was a school friend of Mr. Boyer and is his second cousin.

"In speaking of those days Mr. Boyer said: "Martin—I suppose I ought to call him Dr.—Brumbaugh was, like myself, a minister's son, his father being the Dunkard minister of our town, and my father, the Lutheran minister. In those days we gave no thought to denominational differences, and I imagine it does not worry either of us very much at the present time.

"Of course, we were considered the liveliest members in the town, as you know, minister's sons always have the credit of being worse than others. We certainly did make it rather merry for our school teacher.

"At 17 years of age I joined the church of which my father was the pastor for twenty-one consecutive years. At 18 I was teaching a young men's Bible class in the Sunday school, and for ten years following this class numbered from twenty-five to forty young men. Later business took me to Troy, N. Y., where I was superintendent of the First English Lutheran Church Sunday school and an officer in the church for some time. I was also somewhat later superintendent of the Sunday school, at Schenectady, N. J., a church officer, and afterward superintendent of the Sunday school of the First English Lutheran Church of New Haven, Conn., of which I was one of the organizers. At the present time I am occupying the same position in Dr. Edwin Heyl Delk's church, Broad and Mt. Vernon Streets.

"With my experience in the various towns in which I have lived, and knowing as I did, the majority of the young men, I am forced to the conclusion that the young man who is busy in church and Sunday school work makes an ideal hustling businees man. In my own line of businees the insurance business—with which I am naturally more familar than any other—I have noticed that in the great majority of cases the live, wide-awake and dependable young men are anchored somewhere to church work, and in many cases Sunday is the busiest day of the week.

"Corporations have no places of trust for intemperate young men; high rollers are also given a wide berth. Those young men who are under the influence of the church and Sunday school have a great advantage in the world of business over those who make no pretention to Christianity and are seldom found within the pale of the church."

A recent comment on a quilt owned by one of the ITEM readers brought out the fact in conversation with another of its lady readers that a similar quilt was in her possession in which were 462 patches no two of which were of the same material, color, or pattern, and in this quilt is a patch from one of the dresses of Miss Nancy Dowling who was a granddaughter of the heroine of the Juniata valley during the strenuous days of Capt. Jack, when her family was attacked by the Red Men on the war path. The lady, at that time a young girl, by her quick wit escaped death, or a worse fate, at the hands of the savages by catching hold of her pet cows tail and whipping the cow to more than ordinary speed, was hauled to a place of safety by keeping a firm hold on the caudal appendage of the bovine. The history of the Juniata valley will furnish authority for this cow tail comment for those who wish to acquaint themselves more fully.

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MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

A western man is advertising for the sweetheart he lost years ago. He must have the faith, observes the Atlanta Constitution, of the fellow that adverised for a lost umbrella.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch believes: Good roads would save farmers $250,000,000 a year in the cost of hauling their crops to the railroads.

It is urged that benzoate of soda does not damage the human system at all, while its mere name is liable to hurt business, notes the Washington Star.

The engineer who perfects a surfacing that will withstand the strain of automobiles and at the same time will settle the dust nuisance, which has become much greater in this motor age, will have assured fame, prophesies the Chicago Tribune. Those are the two live problems in highway construction just now.

The conscientious newspaper expends more time in learning what not to print than it does in ascertaining what to print. Still, objects the Louisville Courier-Journal, the joker and liar hang around, do their tales up plausibly and cause immeasurable trouble. What shall be done with and to them?

President Eliot puts his foot down hard on certain new fads in education, especially on the attempt to carry the multiplication table beyond 12 which he pronounces "absurd." It is such fads, laments the Boston Post that crowd out plain, old-fashioned rudimentary instruction until the schoolboy who can read fluently at sight, write a good letter legibly, and spell and figure accurately is the exception rather than the rule.

We are using 3½ feet of wood annually to every single foot of growth reckons the New York Mail. Under proper forestry we could produce four times our present use. Forest fires destroy every year $50,000,000 worth of timber and burn over about 50,000,000 acres. One-fourth of the standing timber is lost in logging. The loss in the mill is from one-third to two-thirds the timber sawed. We can practically stop forest fires at a cost yearly of one-fifth the value of the merchantable timber burned.

Would the growth of socialism be checked by an epidemic of arming? Mr. A. Cary Smith thinks so, and in a letter to the New York Herald he calls attention to a Dakota farmer who has gone to England with plans for a large yacht. Prosperity in either individual or nation often has a tendency to put in the background the unconventional idea or the doctrine that is opposed to the present order of things. When that prosperity is self-contained and independent as in the case of the inteligent farmer, east or west, the amount of mental soil left for cultivaton of unusual theories is very scanty.

Possibly neither the law nor the efforts of the Audubon societies can reach the man in San Antonio who ordered 500 humming birds for a banquet, since he ordered his supply from Mexico, but none the less he deserves public disapproval for setting a bad example, avers the Boston Transcript. Doubtless he does this for dramatic effect or mere ostentation, for a humming bird is a poor apology for human food. The bodies of some of them when stripped of their feathers are not larger than a bumble bee. They are like flecks of sunshine among the flowers, their rapid and almost ceaseless motion and their frequently brilliant plumage making them delightful little visitors. We have eighteen species in the United States but only one east of the Mississippi and north of Florida. No matter how plentiful they may be, they are a benefit to vegetation. They live on honey and on insects that menace the flowers that constitute their dainty haunts and the sources of their food supply. Like the bee, they also render a service in the cross fertilization of flowers. Their beauty, innocence and good offices should be ample protection against milliners and gourmets.

LEATHER TRUST LOSES IN JERSEY

Central Leather Merger Beaten in Court of Appeals.

BLOW TO HOLDING CONCERN

$20,000,000 Surplus Involved and Stockholders May Now Demand Promoters' Stock—Far Reaching Decision.

Trenton, N. J.—The fight of minority stockholders in the United States Leather Company to prevent the taking over of its assets by the Central Leather Company, better known as the Leather Trust, which has been in the New Jersey courts for three years, has been ended in their favor by a decision handed down by the Court of Errors and Appeals. Both concerns were incorporated under the New Jersey laws.

In reversing the lower courts which had refused to enjoin the merger, although granting the contention of the minority preferred stockholders of the United States Leather Company that they were entitled to their share of the $20,000,000 surplus of the company at the time of the proposed merger due on back dividends on their eight per cent. cumulative preferred stock, the highest court in New Jersey for the first time makes a point which is considered of great importance in limiting the powers of holding companies.

Chancellor Pitney takes the ground that the power of corporations to consolidate exists only by virtue of plain legislative enactment and is not to be implied. Even with the unanimous consent of stockholders he holds that there is no right to consolidate unless that power has been conferred by legislation that may be read into the contract of corporation. He points out that under the act of 1893 the power to merge two corporations is conferred only where they are organized for the purpose of carrying on business of the same or similar nature.

He holds that the respective certificates of incorporation of the United States Leather Company and the Central Leather Company do not show that these corporations were "organized for the purpose of carrying on business of the same or a similar nature" within the meaning of the act of 1893, and that the proposed consolidation of the two companies is unauthorized by law and violative of the rights of the non-assenting stockholders.

The Central Leather Company was organized in 1905 with a capital of $40,000,000 common and $40,000,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock, with the primary object of taking over the United States Leather Company. Its chief promoters were P. A. Valentine and J. Ogden Armour, leaders of the big Chicago packing interests, who received $6,200,000 stock for their services as promoters.

The Central Leather Company now holds in its treasury all but $798,400 of the $62,882,300 common stock of the United States Leather Company, and all but $4,475,100 of the $62,282,300 preferred stock. The original merger plan called for the exchange of the preferred stock of the old company for fifty per cent. in Central Leather five per cent. bonds and fifty per cent. in new preferred stock and twenty-three and a half per cent. in new common stock. The common shares received thirty per cent. in Central Leather common stock.

LUCKY BALDWIN DEAD.

End Comes to Turfman and Miner at His California Ranch.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin died at his home at Arcadia, on Baldwin's ranch, after an illness of several weeks. He was eighty-one years of age.

"Lucky" Baldwin was the last survivor and one of the most picturesque of the group of "Bonanza Kings," the product of the swiftest turns of fortune in the early fifties of California gold mining. Contemporary with Mackay, Flood, O'Brien, Sharon and Ralston he reached the zenith of his fortune when the flood tide of riches for the members of that group was reached, and at the same time accepted the title "Lucky," which replaced his proper name so thoroughly that Elias Johnson Baldwin became as another individual.

Baldwin, born in Butler County, Ohio, April 3, 1828, became a rover and adventurer in his early youth.

The fortune left by "Lucky" Baldwin is estimated by H. A. Unruh, his manager, at $25,000,000.

COOPERS BUY A WITNESS.

Agree to Reimburse Prosecution For Expert's Fee.

Nashville, Tenn.—One of the most exciting scenes in the murder trial of Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, his son Robin and John D. Sharp was enacted, when the prosecution in open court sold one of its witnesses, Dr. McPheeters Glasgow, to the defense. The terms were cash, and there was [illegible] made. When the [illegible] by the defense [illegible] was disgusted [illegible] it was outside [illegible] was powerless

KANSAS' BAN ON LIQUOR

Prohibits Prescriptions and Alcohol in Arts and Sciences.

Most Drastic Law Ever Put on Statute Books of Any State—Drug Stores Out of Business.

Topeka, Kan.—Kansas has taken the lead of all the States in absolutely prohibiting the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages. Governor Stubbs has signed the bill prohibiting the sale of liquors for any purpose, and it is the most drastic law ever put upon the statute books of any State. Druggists are barred from handling any kind of liquors, and physicians are prohibited from prescribing them for medicine. Alcohol cannot be used in the arts and sciences.

At least a thousand drug stores in Kansas will go out of business before June 1, the date for the publication of the law. Large stocks of liquors in storage, in clubs, in wholesale houses and drug stores will have to be disposed of before the new law takes effect. What will become of the great stock of liquors is a problem.

There are a great many prominent Prohibitionists who fear the Legislature went too far in absolutely prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors for any purpose, and especially in denying physicians the privilege of prescribing it in their practice. These advocates are glad that the liquor drug store is outlawed, but they argue that in making the law so sweeping there is likely to be a reaction which would bring with it a reign of the boot-legger, the club and the "joint," which have scandalized several communities of the State. However, the Attorney General's office does not take this view. In a statement John Marshall, Assistant Attorney-General, said:

"This law is constitutional. The Supreme Courts of several States, of Kansas and of the United States have said that a State may entirely prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. This law will be easier to enforce than the old law, because of its simplicity and because of the power placed in the hands of county attorneys and the Attorney-General.

"If the friends of Prohibition and law enforcement will not become panic-stricken, but will stand and present a solid front, Prohibition in Kansas will advance to complete victory in the next two years. We will enforce the law."

EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

President Taft Does Not Mention Tariff Revision in His Proclamation.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft issued a proclamation calling for an extra session of Congress on March 15. At the extra session Congress will consider the revision of the tariff, which the Republican party in its platform last year pledged itself to bring about.

President Taft has repeatedly told of his intention to secure the revision of the tariff. In his inaugural address he declared that at the earliest opportunity he would call Congress to meet in special session, at which only the question of the tariff would be considered.

The call does not mention the object for which the special session is called.

THE TAFT CABINET.

Philander Chase Knox, Secretary of State.
Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury.
Jacob McD. Dickinson, Secretary of War.
George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster-General.
James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.
George W. Wickersham, Attorney-General.
R. A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior.
Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

'POSSUM HUNTERS BARRED.

Seven Months' Closed Season in Georgia—Prices Rise to $10.

Atlanta, Ga.—"Marsupial blind tiger" is the correct appellation of the concern in Georgia which deals in 'possums between March 1 and October 1, and unless the violator of the law continues to supply the mad demand of the Eastern market there will be no more 'possums shipped from this State for the next seven months.

A rise in the market price of from fifty cents to $10 is recorded within less than a month, but the hopes of Georgia 'possum hunters of amassing fortunes have been ruthlessly cast to the ground.

STEPHENSON RE-ELECTED.

Wisconsin Senator Wins on Twenty-third Ballot.

Madison, Wis.—United States Senator Isaac Stephenson was re-elected by the joint assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature on the twenty-third ballot, having received 63 of 123 votes cast.

LATEST NEWS. BY WIRE.

Bay State Kills Suffrage.

Boston, Mass.—A bill designed to grant equal suffrage to women was rejected by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The vote stood 8 to 4.

Court Bars Salome.

Kansas City, Mo.—Gertrude Hoffman, the actress, was enjoined by the Circuit Court here from presenting her "Salome" dance.

Jails "Joy Rider."

New York City.—Calling him a "joy rider," Judge Rosalsky sentenced Charles R. Terrell, of Mills Hotel No. 3, to six months in the penitentiary. Terrell stole a motorcycle from a friend and pawned it.

Waddell Asks Divorce.

St. Louis, Mo.—A petition for divorce has been filed by George Edward "Rube" Waddell, the baseball pitcher.

Des Moines Wants Girls.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Members of the Greater Des Moines Committee have determined to import 500 girls from New York and put them at work in the local factories. This action was taken at a meeting of the committee when several factory owners declared that they have not enough girls available to conduct their industries.

Son and Daughter Heirs.

Chicago.—The will of the late Mrs. Abby L. Eddy, which disposes of an estate valued at $500,000, has been probated here. With the exception of $8500, the entire estate is given to Spencer F. Eddy, her son, and her daughter, Catherine E. Beveridge, wife of Senator Beveridge. Mrs. Beveridge also receives the residence in Michigan avenue. Delia S. Field, a sister, is appointed executrix.

Colonel Tucker Retired.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of War Wright, as a last act in his administration, disposed of the case of Colonel William F. Tucker, who was examined by an army board at Chicago for retirement. The announcement was made on behalf of the President that the Colonel was unfit for active service on account of cirrhosis of the liver.

Old Will Probated.

Boston, Mass.—A will which has been pending in the Probate Court since 1863 was allowed by Judge McIntyre by ordering the bequest of John Ashton, of Newton, amounting to $22,000, to be paid to the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea. The delay of forty-six years was over the question of what State Institution should receive the bequest, which was made to the Massachusetts Hospital for Diseased and Wounded Soldiers.

Forger Hawley Arrested.

Boston, Mass.—Robert C. Watson, who, the police say, has made $1,000,000 by forefries in twenty-five years and is known under more than 400 different names, has been arrested in Chicago on complaint of the Boston authorities. Chief William B. Watts says that Watson's real name is Robert Alexander Hawley, that he has operated in nearly every large city in the United States, and has served numerous prison sentences. He is said to be a native of Virginia, but makes his home in Philadelphia.

Prize Beauty Wants a Divorce.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Lily Schubert Schlange has filed suit here for a divorce from Eugene M. Schlange. The plaintiff alleges desertion and humiliation and neglect of their little daughter. The plaintiff, who is niece of the wife of Augustus Busch, was prominent in society and won the second prize in a beauty contest here two years ago.

BY CABLE.

Find Mrs. Sargent's Wards.

Paris.—The police have discovered the whereabouts of the three children who were adopted some time ago by Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, now under arrest charged with cruelty. One of these, Jean Ducasse, who was born at Versailles in 1902, is being cared for in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the two others in London, at the expense of the Sargents. The Magistrate before whom the case came, appointed three doctors to examine into the mental condition of Mrs. Sargent.

U. S. Cavalrymen Believed Slain.

Manila, P. I.—It is reported that Lieutenant Harry L. King, First Cavalry, U. S. A., and a detachment were slain, while mapping Luzon, by head hunters.

Servia Looks to Powers.

Paris.—The Foreign Office has been advised that Servia, regarding a settlement of her controversy with Austria-Hungary, expresses her willingness to leave the protection of her interests to the Powers.

Was Missing, Sails For N. Y.

Naples, Italy.—Edward P. Fitch, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who disappeared last October and was found here recently by the American Consulate, sailed for New York.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS

Six Girls Hurt.

Six young girls were badly bruised in a panic at Stanislaus Parochial School, in Fillmore avenue, Buffalo. Their injuries consisted principally of lacerated faces and severe bruises on the head and arms. With one exception the children were able to walk to their homes after treatment by hospital surgeons. Helen Ostrowska, eleven years old, had a sprained ankle. The school accommodates about 2000 students, drawn entirely from the Polish section on the East Side. Of this number, 1000 boys had been dismissed before the panic occurred. It was only a few minutes before the regular time for dismissing the girls when a fire engine came clanging down the street. The fire was in a house adjoining the school. The sound of the apparatus stopping so near by caused nervousness among the girls, and when one of them screamed "Fire!" a wild stampede ensued. The teachers did their utmost to check the rush, but they were swept aside, and in a few seconds the stairways were jammed with a mob of children. When it was seen that it would be impossible to control the girls attention was turned to the exits, and every effort was made to clear them as rapidly as possible. Three-fourths of the children were safely out of the building before the inevitable collapse of the line occurred at the foot of the stairs. About a dozen fell. There was no checking the onward rush of those behind as they trampled over the screaming youngsters on the floor. When the stairway was cleared it was found that six of the girls were unconscious. They were revived.

Brass Beds For Harriman.

E. H. Harriman has ordered fifty brass beds for the new castle which he is building on East Mountain, in the town of Woodbury, Orange County. These beds are of Harriman's own designing, and they will be delivered in the course of a few weeks. A fact that has become known about the Harriman castle is that it will have four heating systems. These will be steam, hot water, electricity and open fireplace. Work is now being rushed on a wing of the castle for the Harriman family to occupy it on May 1. It is expected Harriman will spend most of the summer in Woodbury. The castle has been under construction for five years, and it will stand as one of the most magnificent private residences in America. Already it represents an outlay of $3,000,000, and the total cost has been estimated at $5,000,000.

Prison Quarters Needed.

That there are many more men on Blackwell's Island than can be accommodated in a sanitary manner is pointed out in a report by Commissioners E. G. Huntington and Henry Solomon to the State Prison Commission at Albany. At the time the Commissioners visited the prison, on February 12, there were 1537 prisoners, 1029 of them males. "It does not take a great stretch of the imagination," says the report, "to think of the terrible overcrowding in the prison at the present time, when there are 429 more men there than there should be. In spite of this overcrowding, however, the buildings were clean in every detail, and more than ordinary praise is due the warden and his officers." The report recommends that additional quarters be provided at once.

Lose Mind Through Poverty.

Six men, desperate because of idleness and suffering, went stark mad on the streets of Buffalo within two days, which is a record, according to statistics of the Police Department. Police surgeons, who have observed the unfortunates, believe that their mental condition is caused by lack of employment. The victims of mental disorder appear not to have had proper nourishment. They are weak physically as well as mentally. One of the men was found at the Zoo, begging the animals for sympathy. He appeared delighted when locked in a cell, as he believed he was caged.

Broker Convicted of Larceny.

The jury in the case of Harold G. Meadows, of the defunct brokerage firm of Meadows, Williams & Co., on trial on the charge of grand larceny, at Buffalo, after being out all night, returned a verdict of guilty. The brokers failed last August for more than $1,000,000. Meadows was accused of wrongfully appropriating $72,000 belonging to William E. Severthorne, a lumber merchant, of Buffalo. Counsel for Meadows decided to move for a new trial and prepare to take the case to higher courts on appeal. In the meantime Meadows will continue at liberty on $5000 bail.

Dies After Stabbing.

John Duch, twenty years old, of 595 Perry street, Buffalo, was fatally stabbed shortly after he had left a saloon where he had been spending the evening. The young man was stabbed seven times in the back and the region of the waist, some of the wounds being slashing cuts that penetrated deeply. After being wounded he staggered back to the saloon and cried out, "I am stabbed; I am dying." Then he became unconscious and was removed to the Emergency Hospital, where he died a little later.

Newsboys Receive a Treat.

Olean's newsboys were given a treat by M. A. Jordan, newsdealer, of No. 108 East Sullivan street. Mr. Sullivan took the boys in a body to the Family Theatre, where they were treated to an excellent variety performance, including a troupe of trained dogs.

TAFT TAKES OATH AS PRESIDENT IN THE U. S. SENATE CHAMBER

Driven From the Capitol's Front by a Storm of Record Severity, His Inaugural Address is Delivered Following Induction of Vice-President Sherman.

INAUGURAL BALL A GORGEOUS AFFAIR

New Chief Executive and Wife Review Three-Hour Parade---Thousands Brave Wind and Sleet to See Ceremonies ---Departing Roosevelt Wildly Cheered.

Washington, D. C.—For the first time in seventy-six years the President of the United States was inaugurated in the Senate chamber, when William Howard Taft took the oath of office there, at 12.58 p. m., immediately after the induction into office of the new Vice-President, James Schoolcraft Sherman. What had been counted on to prove the most noteworthy inauguration of recent times as a spectacle was made by a howling blizzard the most disappointing. President Taft did not deliver all of his inaugural address, but released all of it for publication.

The outdoor inauguration was abandoned out of solicitude for the health of the older officials. The Court of Honor and other decorative features along the line of the parade presented masses of water soaked flags which had lost all semblance of their original colors. Nevertheless, the original program was adhered to as far as possible, and one of the most imposing parades the capital has seen, the more imposing because the marchers lost none of their ardor, though they plowed through ankle deep snow and slush, swept by President Taft for three hours, cheering him and Mrs. Taft as they stood on the stand in front of the White House.

Thousands refused to be cheated out of what they had come to see, and braved the cutting wind and sloppy streets, standing outside the Capitol and White House and patiently awaiting the appearance of the chief figures in the ceremonies of the day. The Senate chamber and the corridors of the White House were packed to their capacity and Roosevelt and Taft were cheered vociferously in both places. Undampened ardor continued the cheering when Mr. Roosevelt drove to the Union Station, and waiting throngs loosed their enthusiasm as President and Mrs. Taft and Vice-President and Mrs Sherman drove from the Capitol to the White House.

Mr. Taft's day was one of continuing cheers and plaudits from the moment he first appeared on the White House portico to go to his inauguration until he returned late at night, an unwilling leave-taker, from the Inaugural Ball. Prior to his visit to the ball, President Taft had entertained at tea in the White House the members of the Yale Club, had dined with Mrs Taft at 7 o'clock, and had stopped in at the Metropolitan Club to say a few words at the dinner of the class of '78 at Yale.

The losses of the business men's organization, which spent $500,000 in decorations, grandstands and other arrangements, will reach into the thousands. All day long hotels, restaurants and barrooms were packed with disappointed humanity seeking refuge from the storm and its effects.

RIDE FROM WHITE HOUSE TO CAPITOL

President-elect and Mrs. Taft spent the night before inauguration at the White House as the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. When they met at breakfast in the morning with the world all white outside and the song of the blizzard ringing in their ears, Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt were as happy as two boys.

"I knew it would be a cold day when I was made President of the United States," exclaimed Mr. Taft.

"And I knew there would be a blizzard clear up to the moment I went out of office," rejoined President Roosevelt.

Breakfast was over at 9 o'clock. Mr. Taft spent the earlier hours of the morning going over his inaugural address.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft left the White House at 10.10 a. m., on their journey to the Capitol. As he came out of the front door Mr. Roosevelt bade goodby to the various officers and attendants who were gathered on the portico. Mr. Taft followed. The President was first to enter the carriage, taking the right hand seat. Mr. Taft followed and sat beside him. Senator Knox and Senator Lodge, of the Committee of Arrangements, also entered the carriage, which was drawn by four horses.

On the way down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol resounding cheers greeted the President and the President-elect throughout the entire trip from the storm-defying crowds which thronged the sidewalks and a goodly part of the roadway.

Despite his unfailing good humor, Mr. Taft was deeply disappointed, when, upon arrival at the Capitol, shortly after 11 o'clock, he found that the Committee of Arrangements insisted upon abandoning the outdoor ceremony. Mr. Taft said he was anxious that the American people represented in the throngs which gathered every four years on the Capitol plaza should have their usual share in viewing the inauguration.

It was deemed dangerous, however, to force upon the venerable members of the Supreme Court, the Senate and the Diplomatic Corps, the jeopardy of long exposure to the fury of the elements, and the President-elect finally acquiesced in the change of program.

To effect the change in ceremonies from the great stand erected along the east front of the Capitol to the chamber, it was necessary to rush a special resolution through the House and Senate.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES OF THE INAUGURATION

When President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were announced at the main door of the Senate chamber, opposite the presiding officer's desk, the auditorium of the upper branch of Congress held what was probably its most brilliant assemblage of dignitaries of State and Nation, and richly uniformed Ambassadors, Ministers and special representatives from practically every country of the civilized world. The voice of the usher at the doorway was drowned in the volley of cheers from the corridor throngs which followed the two chief figures in the history-making of the day into the crowded chamber. The President and Mr. Taft walked side by side down the aisleway to chairs placed immediately in front of the clerk's desk, and sat facing the distinguished audience. They had been greeted with applause which began among those on the floor and quickly swept up to the gallery throngs. Every one in the great assemblage rose and remained standing until Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt should be seated.

On the floor of the chamber, to the right and left of the centre aisle, were ranged the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the black-gowned Justices of the Supreme Court, the members of the House and Senate, the Admiral of the Navy, the Chief of Staff of the Army and scores of other officials and distinguished visitors. An entire section of the gallery to the left of the presiding officer's desk had been reserved for Mrs. Taft and the other members of the new President's family. Members of Mr. Sherman's family also had a space set apart for them.

The ceremonies of the inaugural formally were begun when Vice-President Fairbanks in a farewell address, which called out applause and cheering, declared the Sixtieth Congress at an end. Turning then to Mr. Sherman, who had been escorted to a place beside him, he administered to his successor the solemn oath of office and turned over to him the gavel of the Senate. Previously a resolution of thanks to Mr. Fairbanks had been unanimously carried. Mr. Sherman, in rapping the Senate to order in special session of the Sixty-first Congress, made a brief address, and then followed the swearing in of many new Senators. This ceremony completed and without further ceremony of any sort, Vice-President Sherman announced:

"The Chief Justice will now administer the oath of office to the President-elect."

The sudden announcement came as a surprise and a hush fell upon the assemblage. Mr. Taft arose, took the arm of Senator Knox, chairman of the Joint Committee of Arrangements and premier in his Cabinet, and walked around to a position in the rear of the presiding officer's desk. He was followed by Chief Justice Fuller, who was officiating for the fifth time at this historic quadrennial ceremony. Mr. Taft took up a position facing the members of his family, grouped in the gallery. The Chief Justice began the administration of the oath in a low tone. As he paused at the end of each phrase, Mr. Taft caught up his words and repeated them in a slow, distinct voice, which carried impressively to the furthest recesses of the chamber. When he at last had kissed the Bible there was an outburst of applause, a grasp of the hand by the Chief Justice and President Taft began the enunciation of the immediate policies of his administration in an inaugural address. He read from typewritten manuscript.

When the President had concluded Mr. Roosevelt immediately made his way to the rostrum. President Taft advanced to greet him. The two shook hands warmly and with hands on each other's shoulders they conversed earnestly and enthusiastically for a few minutes. During the leave-taking every one in the Senate chamber stood still and looked on with keenest interest at the unusual picture. At last the men parted and Mr. Roosevelt darted out of one of the side doors leading into the Senate lobby. He was followed by resounding cheers. President Taft was escorted out through the main door amid an ovation. The distinguished guests departed in the order in which they had entered the Senate chamber. The great crowds outside the Capitol caught up the cheering of those who had forced their way within. Mr. Taft entered the Presidential carriage with Mrs. Taft. The escort began to move, the ceremonies of the taking of office were at an end.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

The sun had broken out during the ceremonies in the Senate chamber, the snow had stopped and the wind had moderated. A thousand men from early in the morning had been clearing the middle of Pennsylvania avenue, and therefore it was determined to have the parade and review at any cost. Many of the men who had not come clad for a terrific winter day, and many of the G. A. R. veterans, on the advice of their friends, dropped out of the columns waiting on the side streets along the avenue, but despite these conditions President Taft and Vice-President Sherman reviewed for nearly two hours the passing column.

It was a parade that these many thousands of men had every reason to be proud of. They were windswept all the way, and many of the marching representatives from the several States were compelled for more than a mile to walk through snow drifts. They lost also the applause that would have helped them, because the usual cheering thousands were absent. In front of the hotels along Pennsylvania avenue, where the sidewalks had been cleared, and from the windows of many houses there was cheering and waving of flags for the Republicans in line.

The big stands erected along the avenue, however, were almost deserted, although persons had paid as high as $10 apiece for seats. Of the more than 100,000 persons who had come to add their enthusiasm to the population of Washington probably fewer than 5000 were along the line of march. The crowd about the White House grounds was less than 10,000. The paraders marched gravely, however, with swinging stride and blaring music.

Major-General J. Franklin Bell, the grand marshal of the inaugural parade, mounted on a big horse, rode in the van with a staff of officers to whom the mud and slush and the winds seemed to make little difference. The same can be said of the military and naval organizations.

Taft beamed forth upon the marchers as they passed in review, lifting his hat to "Old Glory," whenever it was displayed, bowing to persons here and there and exuding rare good nature from every pore. For three hours he stood thus, Mr. Sherman by his side, receiving the homage that was his due, unmindful of the sharp northwest wind which blew through the chill stand.

Both Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Sherman joined them and remained until the parade was almost past. Even Miss Torrey, the President's aunt, eighty-two years old, braved the blasts for a time and had the honor of occupying the President's big arm chair.

The President and the Vice-President remained with heads uncovered to the last moment. Governor Hughes, on horseback, was one of the men who received big greetings. Nearly all the Governors who had come to Washington were recognized by their friends, their names called out, and so they too were recognized by strangers and received a generous welcome. The real enthusiasm, however, was for the men of the Navy, who recently came from the all-round the world tour. The West Point cadets came in for the next greatest welcome.

There was generous applause, too, for all organizations, civil and military, in the line. Among them several regiments of khaki-clad soldiers of the United States Army, only recently returned from Cuba, and other regiments that have won honor in wars and in plains fighting with Indians, attracted notable attention. Among the State troops were detachments of the National Guards of Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Some of the more distant States sent several companies of their Guard, while most of them were represented by regiments, and Maryland and Pennsylvania by brigades.

The famous Troop A, of Cleveland, Ohio, a National Guard organization, constituted the special guard of honor to President Taft, as it had to the late President McKinley. Following the military divisions marched the civic division. This part of the pageant was heralded as the "Prosperity Brigade" and included in it were many organizations which for years have been regular attendants upon national conventions and inaugural ceremonies. Some organizations were in line, however, that never before had visited Washington, and their clever marching and attractive uniforms caught and held the fancy of the throngs.

Among these were the "Pickaninny Band," composed of colored orphan boys of South Carolina; the "Sherman Scouts," of Utica, N. Y., carrying at the head of their line a huge oil painting of their neighbor, Vice-President Sherman, and leading at the rear a gaily caparisoned "billy-goat;" an "Alligator Band" from Louisiana; a "Possum Club" from Georgia, and a Taft Club, 500 strong, from the same State; the New York Republican County Committee, 1000 strong; an "Uncle Sam Club," of Buffalo, each of its 106 members attired in the conventional Uncle Sam costume; the Bug House Hose Company of Long Island, President Roosevelt's Neighbors, and many others.

The Minneapolis Flambeau Club, one of the most spectacular organizations in the country, also appeared in this division of the parade; and not the least important feature of the civic division were the representatives of several camps of Confederate veterans, now grim and gray, some of whom wore their old-time uniforms and carried their shot-riddled flags.

The inaugural parade occupied about two hours and was over at 5 o'clock p. m.

GORGEOUS SCENE AT INAUGURAL BALL

Washington, D. C.—No other incoming President looked upon so brilliant a scene as that which unfolded to the gaze of President Taft at the Inaugural ball in the Pension Office. The gray walls and the dull blue ceiling of the court of the vast building were shut from view by a wonderful combination of bunting, American flags and flowers and plants gathered from all States, from the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Panama. Not an electric light was visible, the soft illumination being thrown over the fairyland by reflection from every side. The scheme of the decoration was cream and gold, with the President's box adding a splash of color in its prevailing note of scarlet.

A chorus of 500 voices, concealed behind plants in a gallery, burst into the Jubilee Chorus of Von Weber when President and Mrs. Taft first appeared, leading the pageant around the flower-decked avenue of the ballroom. The singers were accompanied by an orchestra of 195 pieces. Behind the President came Vice-President Sherman and Mrs. Sherman, and then came the official representatives of thirty-five nations, with Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, who is dean of the Diplomatic Corps, at their head. The Ambassadors or Ministers walked beside their wives, who were gowned as if for court, with coronets or tiaras, or gay ribbons or other bright insignias of title or rank. The flash of color, with the uniforms of the foreigners, the full dress of Navy and Army officers, the Annapolis and West Point cadets and the frocks of the women, was dazzling and entrancing.

The path of the procession led to the fountain in the middle of the rotunda, around the fountain and back the same way, passing around the President's box and up to the second floor.

Following their appearance in the box the President and his party retired to rooms especially reserved for them, where supper was served.

At the ball Mrs. Taft made her initial appearance as the First Lady of the Land. She wore a rarely beautiful robe of filmy white chiffon embellished in a trailing design of golden rod—the national flower—worked in silver. Great plume-like sprays of the nodding blossoms trailed the entire length of the paneled skirt. Over the wide flowing sweep of the magnificent court train, from hem to shoulders, the full-blossomed sprays, pointing upward, were skilfully embroidered.

Months must have been consumed in encrusting the fairy-like fabric with its heavy burden of blossoms. Over a robe of heavy satin, such as our grandmothers fancied, the chiffon was draped. Empire bands of the silvered gauze formed the bodice and the shoulder straps. As a finishing touch about the decolletage and below the tight band-like sleeves fell a frill of exquisite point lace.

A spray of diamonds trimmed the coiffure and a necklace of pearls and diamonds, supplemented by the jewels presented by the members of the Philippine party, were Mrs. Taft's chosen jewels.

Fully 12,000 persons attended the ball, and it was the most brilliant in the history of such affairs.

The President's party left the Pension Building shortly before midnight. The President and his family returned to the White House as they had come, in his new automobile

ROOSEVELT IS HOME AGAIN.

Washington, D. C.—Following the ceremonies in the Senate, Theodore Roosevelt, again a private citizen, bade an affectionate adieu to his successor, while all in the historic chamber looked on in silence, and then hurried away through a side door to take a train for New York. As he passed out of the chamber, Mr. Roosevelt received an ovation quite the equal of that tendered to the new President.

Outside the Capitol the retiring Chief Executive was met by 800 members of the New York County Committee and under their escort was driven to the Union Station, a short three blocks away. A band at the head of the column playing "Auld Lang Syne" told the story of the march, and Mr. Roosevelt was compelled time and time again to acknowledge the cheers from the throng which lined his way.

There was a wait of nearly two hours at the station, during which Mr. Roosevelt held an impromptu reception in the Presidential suite, but by the time the great parade was well started he was speeding away from Washington with Mrs. Roosevelt for their Oyster Bay home, there to make final preparations for his long absence in Africa, hunting big game.

Oyster Bay, Long Island.—Delayed by the blizzard, Citizen Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, was ten hours making the journey from Washington to Jersey City and he did not reach Oyster Bay until early the day after the inauguration.

Three hundred of his faithful townsfolk remained at the station until the Roosevelt special arrived and gave the ex-President a warm welcome home.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 14.

Subject: Aeneas and Dorcas, Acts 9: 32-43—Golden Text, Acts 9:34 —Commit Verses 40, 41—Commentary on the Lesson.

TIME.—40 A. D. (?) PLACES.—Lydda, Joppa.

EXPOSITION.—I. A Great Revival in Lydda and Sharon, 32-35. Step by step God was leading Peter on toward the opening of the door to the Gentiles — Lydda, Joppa, Caesarea. Aeneas is the only citizen of Lydda whose name is mentioned in the Bible. The only great thing about him, apparently, was his great need. But there is nothing more likely to attract God's notice than need (Luke 1:53). Aeneas was apparently not even a disciple when Peter met him. He is spoken of as "a certain man" (comp. v. 26; ch. 3:2; 10:1; 14:8; 9:10). There did not appear to be much hope for this man. That day opened as all others had for eight years. It closed differently from all others, because the day he met a man who knew Christ and brought the mighty power of Jesus Christ into his life. Doubtless Peter had met with many afflicted ones in his journeys from place to place, but God had not spoken the word to him and so he had not spoken it to them. But now God did speak it to Peter's ever-listening heart and with unhesitating faith. "Peter said unto him, Aeneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee whole." Wonderful words. Words that might be spoken to many a palsied man to-day. Peter's pity was not of the sentimental, but active kind. He saw the man's dire need. He knew one who could help him. He brought the two together. Peter was an apt scholar (comp. Jno. 5:8; comp., also, v. 40 with Luke 8:54). It is noteworthy how Peter keeps himself in the background. He fixes the attention of Aeneas on Jesus Christ. His perfect confidence is also noteworthy. He saw very clearly that he was only an instrument. He saw, with equal clearness, that Jesus Christ could and would use even him. Aeneas' faith responds to the word of power; he arises straightway. The miracle simply opened the way for the Word. There is a wide gulf between Peter and many modern so-called "healers."

II. Great Revival in Joppa, 36-43. Joppa was no insignificant town. There were people of wealth and influence there. But the name of only a single person in that place has come down to us, the name of a humble woman. Her name shines very brightly on the pages of history, and her story has been an inspiration to many. Why? "This woman was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did." That is real greatness, and it is open to all. Note that she was "full" of these good works and almsdeeds. She was a disciple indeed (Jno. 15:8; comp. also, Jas. 1:27; 1 Jno. 3:14, 16, 17; Tit, 2:14; 3:8; Col. 1:10). Note, also, that she was not full of good works which she intended to do, but was full of good works "which she did." She seems to have had no relatives, but instead of murmuring about her lonely lot she made herself sister and mother to all, and so she had many friends. Being "full of good works and almsdeeds" did not exempt her from sickness, sickness even unto death. God evidently has other purposes in sickness than the chastisement of our sin and the humbling of our pride (comp. Jno. 9:3; Jno. 11:3, 4; 2 K. 13:14). It won't do to decide too hastily that the one who falls sick, or even dies, has in some way wandered away from God. These disciples had a mighty faith. There had been no cases of resurrection, so far as we know, in the ten years that had elapsed since the resurrection of Christ. Yet those humble disciples believed in a living God and a living Christ, and that, now that there was need of a resurrection from the dead, God would grant it, and He did. "Showing the coats and garments Dorcas made." It was a most worthy monument that Dorcas had built with a needle. Many have gazed at it and been inspired to acts of love and sacrifice. Note that she made these garments "while she was with them." "Peter puts them all forth." Peter was following very closely in the footsteps of his Master (Luke 8:52, 54). In such a supreme moment as this one wants no spectators; he must be alone with God. He "prayed." Ah, what power there is in prayer! It can raise the dead. Have you a dead minister, try it on him. Have you a dead church, try it on it. Have you a friend "dead in trespasses and sins," try it on him. If Peter had spent his time grumbling at that corpse it would never have come to life. Praying, not grumbling, is what we want to-day. He first turned to God, then to the corpse. Here is a lesson for Christian workers. When you have laid hold of God by prayer as Peter did, then you can lay hold of corpses by word as Peter did also, and they will rise. Turning to the sleeping one, he said: "Tabitha, arise." Those eyes, so long closed, open. Oh, some bright day Jesus Himself will say it to all our sleeping loved ones, and their eyes shall open, and they, too, shall arise, never to sleep again (Jno. 5:28, 29). Peter gave her his hand and raised her up just as he had seen Jesus do to his own mother-in-law (Mark 1:31). The wonder that had been done soon spread throughout Joppa. It was a conclusive proof of the power of Jesus' name.

The Mapleton Item.

I. N. SWOPE. Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

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MOUNT UNION NOTES

Peter Buckley is recovering.

William Long, who had been seriously ill with heart trouble, has recovered.

J. Newton McClain and wife were Huntingdon visitors on Thursday last.

David S. Hancock sold his property to A. S. Welch for a consideration of $1800.

Lawrence Crum, has housed a Hobart M. Gable piano purchased from F. W. Kieferle.

Mrs. Francis Hooper and daughter Arminta were visitors to Altoona a few days last week.

Mrs. Winfield Hack, of Mapleton, was a Mount Union visitor Saturday last, calling on her sister, Mrs. Dr. W. J. Campbell.

Rev. Harry M. Campbell has been preaching in Burnham, assisting at the revival work in the Presbyterian church there.

Dr. T. F. Stratford was home over Sunday. He is still growing wider, but his activity and business agility increases with it.

Frank Hill's little 9-month-old boy was buried on Tuesday afternoon. The little fellow had succumbed to an attack of pneumonia.

Our venereble friend, Dr. W. A. Hunter, who has been bedfast for several weeks, we understand is not getting any stronger. The Doctor is in his 69th year.

Miss Rebecca Nealin, of Port Royal, a lady of very amiable qualities, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Altoona and Newton Hamilton, is visiting her friend, Mrs. Archie Heckert, on Jefferson Heights, before returning to her Juniata home.

We don't hear any kicking now about people not having enough water. The new reservoir and the abundance of rain have settled the matter for a time, at least. No doubt water tax collectors generally are rejoicing at the lift nature is giving them.

We are to pleased to note that R. J. Faust, Jr., of Plymouth, Luzerne county, has been promoted to another cashiership in Appalachia, Va., at a salary which we presume is a substantial increase. Richard is popular and evidently a good banker.

President Taft will convene the national Congress in session March 15th to tackle the job of tariff revision. The President, and, the majority of thinking Amercians believe that the higly prohibitive schedules of the tariff are responsible to a considerable extent for the tied-up condition of affairs. Our greatest tariff beneficiary, Andrew Carnegie, has said that it ought to be revised. Well, let us try it.

The new reservoir on the eastern side of Jack's mountain, which is the largest and deepest of all the reservoirs of the Mount Union Water company hereabouts, is now full of fresh, sweet mountain water, and as it falls and splashes over the breast of the high walls of the dam, continuing down through the Dark hollow, in which the dam is located, is a pretty sight. Two streams are flowing in and the water is very clear, and where it is deep is of a dark green color, yet translucent for a considerable depth. Go and see it. It is but a short walk, but don't fall in; the water is cold.

Our staunchest local temperance apostle was in Lewistown the other day, so we are told, and while waiting for a train in the depot found apportunity to expatiate on his favorite theme. He called attention to the fact that indulgence in liquor was the cause of the death, directly or indirectly, of many people and would sound a warning against this danger. One of his listening auditors interjected, when the orator paused for a further thought, to inquire if he, the speaker, was not in the tombstone business. Our temperance advocate admitted that he was. "Well, then," replied his interragator, "What are *you* kicking for then, anyhow?"

ONUS.

TODD.

Bert Barnett's buried their youngest child last week.

Miss Elda Taylor, who fell down the steps last weex is able to be up again.

Mrs. Isadore Corbin, of Cassville, spent last week with her mother Mrs. Catharine Heeter.

Mrs. Flora Plummer, of Burnham, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Benson.

Mason Chilcote, of Ohio, visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. Hilary Chilcote recently.

Miss Edna Buckley, of Orbisonia, is spending some time with her brother H. J. Buckley.

Andrew Cresswell, of Huntingdon, recently spent a few days with his brothers at this place.

J. N. McClain and daughter Mary, of Mount Union, spent a night with the formers brother, J. W. McClain, last week.

HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY.

Next Stated Meeting Wil Be Held in Mt. Union church.

The presbytery of Huntingdon will hold its next stated meetings in the Presbyterian church at Mt. Union, opening at 7:30 p. m., Monday, April 12. 1909. Commissioners should notify the Rev. Harry M. Campbell in due time of their intention to be present. One feature of this spring meeting is the election of commissioners to the general assembly which body meets in Denver, May 20. One week before the meeting of presbytery the annual reports of all the churches are to be sent to the stated clerk, Rev. J. E. Irvine, Altoona, who will report all failures to send reports and all unfilled columns.

The following reports are to be sent ten days before to the addresses given: Narratives of the State Religion. to the Rev. Wesley M, Hyde, Academia; Sunday School Reports, to the Rev. Harold M. Robison, Milroy; Young People's Societies Reports, to the Rev. Walter L. Whallon, 2516 Beale avenue, Altoona, and Temperance Reports, to the Rev. David Hepler, Williamsburg.

Following is the docket:

MONDAY EVENING. APRIL 12.

I—Sermon by the Rev. S. S. Bergen.
II—Constituting Prayer.
III—Roll.
IV—Election of Officers.
V—Report of Committee on Arrangements.

TUESDAY MORNING.

VI—Devotional Services.
VII—Approval of Printed Record, pages 471-489.
VIII—Report of the Stated Clerk.
IX—Report of the Treasurer.
X—Appointment of Standing Committees
1—Bills and Overtures.
2—Judicial.
3—Minutes of Synod.
4—Leave of Absence.
5—Finance.
XI—Reports of Special Committees having in charge:
1—Installation of Ministers—Samuel Martin and G. N. Makely.
2—Lakement Property.
3—Denholm Mission.
4—Nomination of Executive Commission.
5—Evangelistie Work (Laymen's Committee.)
6—Printing of Manual.
7—Revision of Permanent Committees.
XII—Report of Stated and Occasional Supplies,
XIII—Reports of Commissioners to Synod.
XIV—Receiving and Disposing of Credentials, Calls and other Papers.
XV—Election of Commissioners to the General Assembiy.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

XVI—Reports of Permanent Committees
1—Sunday School Work.
2—Young people's Societies.
3—Evangelistic Work.
4—Temperance,
5—Presbyterial Missions and Supplies.
XVII—Report of Committee on the Narrative.
XVIII—Election of two Trustees.
XIX—New Business.
XX—Reports of Standing Committees (except Leave of Absence.)

TUESDAY EVENING.

XXI—A Popular Meeting will be held, the Rev. Samuel Barber presiding, to be addressed by the Rev. George Gunter, in the interest of Presbyterial Missions, and by the Rev. Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D., Assistant Superintendent Department Church and Labor, in the interest of Home Missions. Dr. Wilson's theme will be "Jesus Christ, the Carpenter and Builder." The offering will go to the cause of Presbyterial Missions.
XXII—Appointment of some one to address next meeting of Presbytery.
XXIII—Appointment of Place of October Meeting.
XXIV—Report of Committee on Leave of Absence.
XXV—Adoption of Resolution of Thanks.
XXVI—Approval of Minutes.
XXVII—Adjournment.

Marriage Licenses.

Chas. B. Wood, Hopewell township and C. Pearl Crum, Saltillo.

Wm. L. Harris and Flora A. Fink, both of Shirleysburg.

Philip B. Locke, Shade Gap, and Colista R. Gutshall, Meadow Gap.

Larry L. Houtz, Petersburg, Nannie M[illegible]e, Charter Oak.

No Change in Law Wanted.

A joint session of the legislative and executive committee of the State Grange held in Harrisburg on Friday, February 26, led to an emphatic declaration against any change of the oleo or renovated butter laws in this state, and it likewise urged the passage of a law which will prohibit the use, in any foodstuffs, of any preservative which is itself poisonous.

This is a declaration against the use of benzoate of soda, which is permitted, by one of the vicious clauses in the Foust-Todd bill.

The double action of the joint committees is said to have been unanimous. The members in attendance were Representative William Creasy, of Columbia, master of the State Grange; Past-masters Leonard Rhone, of Center Hall, and W. F. Hill, of Huntingdon; S. S. Blyholder, Armstrong; Representative J. T. Ailman, of Juniata, secretary of the State Grange, and I. Frank Chandler, of Toughkenamon.

The oleo resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, that the legislative committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange is opposed to any change at this time in our present oleo or renovated butter laws."

The anti-poison resolution follows:

"Whereas. The national government has recognized the use of certain food preservatives as legitimate which have always been regarded as injurious to health, and since they are continuously changing their standard so that we cannot follow them, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we urge the passage of a state law prohibitive of such preservatives which are poisonous within themselves."

A resolution was also passed demanding the enactment of a law which will require railroad companies to be responsible for forest fires which occur in woods along their lines. A bill to this effect will be introduced in a short time.

Wright—Hurst.

Prof. Milton B. Wright, of Cass township, and Miss A. Amelia Hurst, of McAlevy's Fort, were united in marriage at Altoona on the 6th inst. by Rev. B. R. M. Sheeder, pastor of the Lutheran church at Aaronburg. The groom is one of Huntingdon county's foremost educators and at present is principal of the high school at McAlevy's Fort. His bride is an intelligent lady well qualified as a useful helpmeet. The ITEM extends congratulations.

Political Announcements.

SHERIFF—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the primaries to be held June 5, 1909. H. S. SMITH.
Second Ward. Huntingdon.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the primaries to be held June 5, 1909. JOHN B. SHENEFELT.
Smithfield Township.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF C. C. WRIGHT

By virtue of an Order issued out of the Common Pleas Court of Huntingdon County, Penna., the undersigned assignee of the estate of C. C. Wright, of the Borough of Huntingdon, Penna., will expose to public sale at the Court House in Huntingdon, Pa., on

Wednesday, March 31, 1909,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described valuable real estate, to-wit:

All that certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Mapleton, fronting 73 feet on Main Street in said Borough, and extending back at right angles thereto a distance of 90 feet to lands owned by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bounded on the east by lands of the estate of E. C. Rex, deceased, and on the west by an alley, upon which is erected

A Three-Story Hotel Building

Also, all those certain building lots situate in Smithfield Township, Huntingdon County, Pa., being lots numbered 134, 135, 136, 137, 138 and 139, bounded on the north by Fourth Avenue and on the west by Pine Street, and on the south and east by lands of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad & Coal Company, being lots in the recorded plan of lots of R. W. Jacobs, of record in the Recorder's Office in Huntingdon County, Penna.

Also, all that certain lot of ground fronting 60 feet on Washington Street (near Eigth Street) in the Borough of Huntingdon, Pa., and extending back the same width about 95 feet more or less, to lands of the Pennsylania Railroad Company, adjoining lands of Mrs. Ballantyne on the east and other lands owned by C. C. Wright on the west, upon which is erected a block factory.

Also, all that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Huntingdon, county of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows—Beginning at a point on the south side of Washington Street (near Eighth Street) and fifteen feet east of the northwestern corner of lot numbered two formerly of Russell Henry, thence along the south side of said Washington Street west 50 feet to a stake and thence extending back at right angles thereto of said Washington Street and of equal width of 50 feet about 100 feet to be the same more or less, to property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Upon which is erected a fine two story cement block residence, with all modern conveniences.

TERMS OF SALE: 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down; 23-⅓ per cent. when the sale is confirmed by the Court and deed delivered; ⅓ in one year after the date of the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining ⅓ in two years thereafter, deferred payments to be secured either by bond mortgage or judgments upon the premises, to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from the date of the confirmation of the said sales.

For further particulars call on or address

W. R. WILSON, Assignee,
Huntingdon, Pa.

H. H. WAITE, Attorney for Assignee,
Huntingdon, Pa. 3-3-09-5t

CORN, oats and barley chop, bran, middlings, oats and corn for sale at wholesale prices, every Saturday at my building in the west end of Mapleton. H. O. ANDREWS. 3-3.mo.

NOTICE—Having this date purchased of the owner all the personal property in, about and belonging to the Hotel Clairndon, I have left the same in the hotel for use therein. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with said personal property.
J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Henderson Township, Nov. 28, 1908.

HAY AND STRAW—For sale, will sell at a sacrifice if sold at once; several tons in lot; will sell in the lump or by the ton, also good 2-horse wagon for sale. Inquire of Priscilla E. Miller, at the homestead of the late Henry Miller, one-half mile west of Mapleton. 2-17-09-4t.

FOR SALE—Desirable town property, situated on Ridge street in Mapleton borough; dwelling a two-story frame structure, weatherboarded; Jacks mountain water. For further particulars apply on the premises.
MRS. SUSAN SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
Feb. 3, 1909. tf.

FOR SALE—Farm in Smith valley, (Union township), 3½ miles west of Mapleton. 100 acres land under state of cultivation, 50 acres uncleared; having thereon a frame house and barn with necessary out buildings. Will sell right. For further particulars call on or address
GEORGE POSTEN,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
1-6-09-2m6.

STATEMENT of the financial condition of Mapleton Borough for the year ending March 1, 1909.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Borough duplicate.

	DR.	CR.
To amount of Duplicate	$670 44	
" 5 per cent. on $83.41	4 17	
By exonerations		3 51
" 5 per cent. off $521.12		26 06
" 3 per cent. for collecting $521.12		15 63
" 5 per cent. for collecting $121.81		6 09
" Treasurer's receipts		599 32
Amount uncollected		24 00
	$674 61	$674 61
Tax uncollected	24 00	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Mapleton Borough fund.

	DR.	CR.
To amount from 1907-8	$85 38	
" amount from collector	599 33	
" amount from Auditor General	3 37	
" amount from County Commissioners	4 00	
" amount received from Burgess	4 50	
Balance Cr,	136 27	
By vouchers		816 50
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer		16 35
	$832 85	$832 85
Balance due Treasurer		136 27
Outstanding orders		325 09
		42 48

We, the undersigned auditors of Mapleton Borough being duly sworn according to law, do certify that we have audited the accounts of the Collector and Treasurer of Mapleton Borough for the year ending March 1, 1909, and find same as above stated.
Witness our hands and seals the 8th day of March A. D., 1909.
EDWARD McCARL,
J. MELVIN MILLER,
HOWARD R. BARCLAY,
Auditors.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., Morch 10, 1909.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. ROY E. BLACK,
DENTIST.
621 Washington Street
Huntingdon, Pa.
All branches of the profession given careful attention. Telephone connection. 2-7-06

STAGE ROUTE.
The undersigned will run his hack tri-weekly (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) between Cassville and Mapleton, leaving Cassville at 7.30 a. m. and arriving at Mapleton at 11 a. m.; leave Mapleton for Cassville at 3.15 p. m. Will haul passengers, baggage and freight.
GEO. A. CURFMAN,
Sept. 30, 1908. 3 mo. Cassville, Pa.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS,
Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON PA

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.
K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.
Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.
Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms B13z.

Central Banking Co
MOUNT UNION, PA.
T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier
Discount Day—Wednesday
Stockholders Individually Liable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.
Phone 102, Akers Building
503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.
Telephone connection 8-1-60-tf

IN SELECTING
YOUR BANK
give careful attention to the stability of the bank and its willingness to co-operate with patrons in the development of their business.
Our customers value and "bank on" our willingness and ability to assist them in every way consistent with safe, sound banking. Whether their account be large or small we appreciate their patronage.
This makes for a mutually satisfactory and profitable arrangement and for the future well-being of both bank and patron.
We shall be pleased to have you open an account with us
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Mount Union, Pa.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	Mail A M	NORTH Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 56
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table in effect February 3, 1908.

SOUTHWARD.	No. 8. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 6. A. M.	P No M.
Mount Union Leave		10 00	11 25	4 35
Mount Union Yard		s 10 05	s 11 30	s 4 40
*Aughwick Mills		f 10 17	f 11 42	f 4 52
Shirley		s 10 30	s 11 55	s 5 05
Orbisonia Arrive		10 45	12 10	5 20
Orbisonia Leave	5 30	10 55	1 45	5 30
*Pogue	s 5 40	f 11 05	f 1 55	f 5 40
Three Springs	s 5 50	s 11 20	s 2 10	s 5 55
Saltillo	s 5 58	s 11 28	s 2 25	s 6 03
*Cole's	f 6 30	f 12 00	f 2 55	f 6 35
Rocky Ridge	f 6 37	f 12 07	f 3 02	f 6 42
Cook's	f 6 45	f 12 14	f 3 09	f 6 49
Robertsdate Arrive	7 00	12 25	3 20	00
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 5. A. M	No. 3. P. M.	No. 7. P. M.
Robertsdale Leave	7 00	s 25	1 35	4 25
Cook's	f 7 10	f 8 35	f 1 45	f 4 35
Rocky Ridge	f 7 17	f 8 42	f 1 52	f 4 42
*Coles	f 7 22	f 8 47	f 1 57	f 4 47
Saltillo	s 7 50	f 9 15	s 2 25	s 5 13
Three Springs	s 7 58	f 9 23	s 2 33	s 5 21
*Pogue	f 8 10	† 9 35	f 2 45	s 5 40
Orbisonia	s 8 35	s 10 10	s 3 10	5 55
Shirley	s 8 50	s 10 30	s 3 25	
*Aughwick	f 9 00	† 10 40	f 3 35	
Mount Union Yard	s 9 15	s 10 55	s 3 50	
Mount Union Arrive	9 20	11 00	3 55	
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12. P M.	No. 10. A. M.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD No. 9. A. M.	No. 11. P. M.
5 25	7 35	Lv. Orbisonia. Ar	8 25	6 20
5 33	f 7 41	*Blacklog	f 8 19	f 6 13
f 5 41	f 7 48	*Cedar Rock	f 8 12	f 6
f 5 44	f 7 50	*Locke Valley	f 8 10	f 6
5 50	7 55	Ar Shade Gap Lv	8 05	5 55

Trains run daily except Sunday.
Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.
The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time Table without notice.
*—No agent. s—Regular stop. f—Stop on signal. †—Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, President. C. H. KETCHAM. General Manager

The Mapleton Item

BY GUM

Marrying a woman for her munny is vera mutch like setting a rat-trap, and baiting it with yure own finger.

It is highly important, when a man makes up his minde tew bekum a raskall, that he shud examine hisself klosly, and see if he ain't better konstructed for a phool.

I argy in this way: If a man is right he kan't be too radikal; if he is rong he kan't be too conservatiff.

I beleave in the universal salvashun ov man, but I want to pick the men.

I beleave in suggar coated pills. I also beleave that virtue and wisdum kan be smuggled into a man's soul bi a good-natured proverb, better and deeper than tew be mortised into it with a wormwood mallet and chizell.

The pure dont grow old enny more than a mountain spring dus.

Rize arly; work hard and late, live on what you kan't sell, giv nothing awa; and if yu don't die ritch,—and go to the devil—yu ma sue me for damages.

Marrin for love ma be a little risky, but it is so honest that God kan't help but smile on it.

I think I had rather have a noze seven inchs and a half long (in the clear), than tew be the handsomest man in our county; for in the furst case i should work hard tew shorten mi noze bi some good qualtys, while in the other case i should never be told by my looking glass that i was a phool.

All human happiness is conservatiff; 2 thirds ov the pleasure in sliding down hill consists in drawing the sled back. I don't serpose thare would be enny fun in sliding down a hill thirty-four miles long.

All ov us komplain ov the shortness ov lie, yet we all waste more than we use.

That some peoples are fond ov bragging about their ancestors, and their grate descendiz just what's the matter ov them.

We are told "that an honest man is the noblst work ov God"—but the demand for the work has been so limited that i have thought a large share ov the fust edishn must still be in the author's hand.

I never bet enny stamps on the man who i always telling what he would have did if he had bin thare; I have notised that this kind never git thare.

Success in life is verry apt tew make us forget the time when we wasn't mutch. It is jistso with the frog on the jump.—*Josh Billings.*

A Merchant's Commandments.

1. Thou shalt not wait for something to turn up, but thou shalt pull off thy coat and go to work that thou mayest prosper inthy affairs and make the word "failure" spell "success."

2. Thou shalt not be content to go about thy business looking like a loafer, but thou shouldst know that thy personal appearance is better than a letter of recommendation.

3. Thou shalt not try to make excuses, nor shalt thou say to those who chide thee, "I didn't think."

4. Thou shalt not wait to be told what thou shalt do, nor in what manner thou shalt do it, for thus may thy days be long in the job which fortune hath given thee.

5. Thou shalt not fail to maintain thine own integrity, nor shalt thou be guilty of anything that will lessen the good respect for thyself.

6. Thou shalt not covet the other fellow's job, nor his salary, nor the position he hath gained by his own hard labor.

7. Thou shalt not fail to live within thy income, nor shalt thou contract any debts when thou can'st not see the way clear to pay them.

8. Thoushalt not be afraid to blow thine own horn, for he who faileth to blow his own horn at the proper occasion findeth nobody standing ready to blow it for him.

9. Thou shalt not hesitate to say "No" when thou meanest "No," nor shalt thou fail to remember that there are times when it is unsafe to bind thyself to a hasty judgment.

10. Thou shalt give every man a square deal. This is the last great commandment, and there is no other like unto it. Upon this commandment hangs all the law and profits of the business world.

MARRIED.

HAYES—RIPPLE—At Emerald Parish church, Cumberland, Md., by Rev. Wm. Cleveland Hicks, on Thursday, February 18, 1909, Arnold Lee Hayes, of Providence, Rhode Island and Miss Grace B[illegible] Ripple, of Orbisonia, Pa.

HANCK—STEEL—At Niagara Falls, February 23, 1909, by Rev. Franklin Estabrook, George W. Hanck, of Niagara Falls, and Miss Emma R. Steel, of Huntingdon, Pa.

WEAVER—BOOKWALTER—In Carbon township, February 21, 1909, by Rev. F. W. McGuire' Mr. J. W. Weaver and Miss Ella Bookwalter.

BLYLER—WILLI—At Huntingdon, February 15, 1909, by Rev. R. H. Stine, Otto Lee Blyler and Miss Edith Mae Willi.

WHEAT SPECULATION.

How the Lively Bulls and Bears in Grain are Treating Each Other.

The latest information from Chicago on the wheat game tells us when James A. Patten, manipulation the "lever of the wheat market of the world," sent May wheat gliding upward until it reached $1.19 a bushel, he put terriffic pressure on Reginald Vanderbilt, William H. Moore, Jesse Livermore, J. Brant Walker and other well known New York society men and millionaire plungers.

The "bears" in the Chicago pit, who have been selling "short" for weeks in the hopes that a flaw would be found in the Patten armor, have practically given up hope and are now preparing to beg for mercy from the man whom they have tried to break.

May wheat is now held more securely than it ever was by "Old Hutch," John W. Gates or Joe Leiter when they were engineering their famous corners, and James A. Patten is now being hailed as the greatest wheat operator the world has ever known. Unless Something that no one can foresee now happens Patten bids fair to carry his operations to a point where May wheat will pass the high water mark set in February, 1905, the "black rust" year, when it went to $1.21¼ a bushel. Patten himself says that wheat will get to $1.25 and perhaps higher.

Jesse Livermore, who to use a board of trade term, "ran his millions up from a shoestring," is said to be 5,000,000 bushels short on May wheat. If he sold a lot of this wheat short at less than $1 a bushel his losses are enormous.

J. Brant Walker, another New York plunger, who is remembered in Chicago as a small trader, but who went to New York a few years ago and electrified Wall street by making $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 on a lot of nerve and a small supply of cash, is also several million bushels short and will have to settle with Mr. Patten according to the present outlook, on the Chicago trader's own terms.

Just how far young Vanderbilt has involved himself in the wheat pit is not known, but those who claim to know say that if he settled his losses with wheat at $1.19 he would lose $750,000 and if he has to settle at a higher figure his losses will total more than $1,000,000.

William H. Moore is to be on the wrong side of the market as deeply as Vanderbilt. Mr. Moore, besides losing $2.000,000 in stocks through Sidney C. Love stands to lose another million by taking his advice about wheat.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

Mrs. Amos Moore	May 2, 1909
Mrs. Maggie Feigley	May 4, 1909
T. L. Banks	April 24, 1909
G. M. Dell	Feb. 10, 1910
Miss Annie Starr	Feb. 1, 1910
G. F. DeForrest	Feb. 19, 1910
F. R. Dell	Aug. 26, 1908
Wm. Matthews	Dec. 15, 1908
Wm. D. Rinehart	May 11, 1909
Mrs. H. R. Johnston	Jan. 11, 1910
Miss Annie Barkley	April 10, 1908
Mrs. John M. White	April 11, 1909
Chas. Slates	May 11, 1909
Webster Curfman	Feb. 3, 1910
Harry A. Green	Feb. 18, 1909
John P. Querry	Jan. 23, 1910
James V. Stevens	Dec. 3, 1909
Samuel P. Pheasant	Jan. 13, 1910
Patrick Duffy	Jan. 1, 1910
I. N. Querry	Dec. 23, 1909
J. Q. Dell	April 10, 1910
Rev. S. D. Wilson	Oct. 26, 1909
George Hughes	March 13, 1909
Oliver Chilcote	Feb. 5, 1910
John Greenland	Feb. 8, 1910
T. J. Masemore	March 14, 1909
George Wakefield	June 1, 1909

Harold Spangler Entertains Friends.

Harold Spangler entertained the following persons at a social held at his Main street home on last Friday evening: Misses Ethel Wood, Edith Dell, Ella McHugh, Josephine Himes, Margaret Hicks and Hazel Halk, and Messrs. Ernest Miller, Elmer Halk, Blair Shore, Vernon Neice, Reed Wood, Robert Truax and George Shoop.

All those present enjoyed the social very much. Games were indulged in by all and refreshments were partaken of.

DIED.

BYERS—At Orbisonia, Pa,, February 23, 1909, Miss Rosetta Lurena Byers, of pneumonia, daughter of William Byers, aged 16 years, 3 months and 23 days.

McCAMANT—In Huntingdon, of nephritis, February 24, 1909, Henry Clay McCamant, one of the town's best citizens, aged 71 years, 2 months and 29 days.

ELLIOTT—At Huntingdon, March 4, 1909, of Brights' disease, Leonard C. Elliott, aged 46 years, 1 month and 19 days,

GEHRETT—In Smithfield, March 4, 1909, Mrs. James Gehrett, a native of Hartslog valley, aged 74 years.

PARKS—In Juniata township, March 7, 1909, after a lingering illness, Mrs. James Parks, aged about 76 years.

QUINN—In Huntingdon, March 5, 1909, Mrs. Elizabeth Quinn, a native of Ireland, at an advanced age.

SCHNEIDER—In Huntingdon, March 7, 1909, Mrs. Mary A. Schneider, of infirmaties incident to old age.

Focht on Ballot Law.

Congressman Benjamin K. Focht, of Lewisburg, who was chairman of the Senate elections committee when the present Pennsylvania ballot law was adopted, is in favor of restoring the old "party circle" for straight party voting. He says:

"In a recent issue of the Philadelphia Ledger, Governor Pennypacker contributes an article in which he defends the Focht ballot bill, but makes the erroneous statment that this bill had been perfected by a committe appointed by him for the purpose, some time after its original passage.

"A committee of prominent citizens was appointed, including Homer Greene and Clinton Rodges Woodruff, the latter being the Philadelphia reformer, but after meeting and deliberating, the only changes suggested, and later made—and this in the face of my protestation—were, that they took the circle from over the columns, as they appeared on the ballot, and placed a square to the left of the ballot. This intended correction, I contend, has made all the trouble and now I insist that if the circle over them were restored all future difficulty with respect to electors marking incorrectly would be eliminated.

"With regard to the entire elimination of the square, or circle, my opinion has always been that the circle should remain for the accommodation of at least seventy-five per cent. of the voters of all parties who vote a straight ticket, and that the elimination of the circle, or means of straight party voting, would in no way render any inconvenience to those who chose to split their tickets, but would be a hindrance to those who prefer to vote straight.

"In the preparation of the present law, with the exception of the square above illuded to, I had before me the election laws and sample ballots of all the States, and being a practical printer, have always taken pride in the fact that the present ballot is perfection mechanically, and I do not look for any improvement, but beleive that continued change will only add to the future confusion of the voter."

The Mule.

It will be a matter of interest to those who attend the numerous sales of personal property in Franklin county to know that the American mule is a high priced animal. The mule may be "without pride of ancestry, etc.," but it has at least the pride of purse. Of all our domestic animals it commands the highest market price. The average price for mules in 1909, as we learn from the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture, is $107.74, as against $95.64 for the horse, $32.56 for the milch cow, $17.49 for the "beef critter," $3.48 for the sheep and $6.55 for the swine. Swap your mule and you have a right to demand in exchange thirty sheep, or seventeen pigs or six steers, or three cows, a pig and a sheep; or one horse, a pig and a sheep.—*Valley Spirit.*

PUBLIC SALE REGISTER

On Monday, March 22nd, 1909, W. H. Cramer will sell at the A. K. Miller farm, 1½ miles west of Mapleton, at 1 o'clock p. m., 2 work horses, 11 head of cattle, 2 hogs, 2 two-horse wagons, 1 weeder, 1 Centre Hall corn planter, 1 mower, 1 drill, 1 hay rake, 1 buggy, plows, harrows, sled, corn by the bushel, seed corn, potatoes, sausage grinder and stuffers, 1 room stove, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, gears and other articles. J. G. Allison, Auctioneer.

Saturday, March 20, 1909, William Marlin will offer at public sale at his residence, 1½ miles west of Cassville, commencing at 1 p. m. sharp, 2 brood mares, one with foal; 1 milch cow, 1 two-year-old heifer, 2 yearlings, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 three-seated hack, 1 heavy spring wagon, 1 McCormick hay rake, 1 Deering mower, 1 furrow plow, double and single trees and other articles. A reasonable credit will be given. Wilson Drake, Auctioneer.

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Store Open Evenings During Sale.

Every Day Sees the Store Take on More and More

A Springlike Appearance.

New things are coming constantly, so that the stock is ever changing, and offering things of interest to you no matter how often you come. Feel no hesitancy about coming just to look. We welcome you always. Come, expecting to find an unusual stock. You will not be disappointed.

THE CARPET STORE

Is ready for its Big Spring Business. Every year it grows.

You will find, here, an ample stock of all desirable grades of floor coverings,—dependable kinds, that have stood the test of years of trial. In every case at prices, which can be matched in few stores.

"Always the best obtainable at a given price," holds here as in the rest of the store.

Bale after bale of new carpets, mattings, rugs, linoleums have been coming for several months! You cannot afford to buy a floor covering of any kind without seeing our immense new stock.

Our Suits For Spring

Are meeting with highest commendation. You will enjoy looking at them. All the new styles and all the New Colorings are shown. Prices are $10.00 to $35.00.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Engraving Done Promptly

Chas. W. Mallory, of Altoona.

Expert Watch-Maker, Optician and Engraver

Eyes tested free. Spectacles fitted or repaired. Engraving done promptly, no long waits. Mr. Mallory comes highly recommended, and is the ONLY ENGRAVER in the city. All work guaranteed. Prices at all times the lowest.

Watches, Clocks, Silverware and Jewelry.

ZERBY'S JEWELRY STORE

419 Penn Street Huntingdon, Pa.

McKELVEY & FIELDS.

GENERAL INSURANCE

And Real Estate Agents,

MOUNT UNION, PA.

THE WINTER SEASON

is the time of year when we should take care of our feet and body and not subject ourselves to the changeable weather unless we are dressed properly for it.

You Need Overshoes

and unless you buy reliable stock you will be obliged to buy often and in so doing will lay out considerable money for this necessity alone. We have first quality rubbers-for all members of your family and rubber boots for children—whidh necessarily will cost you a little more than you pay for imferior goods but in the end you will save money by buying from us.

Keep Warm and Dry.

Suitable for the present season we have work shirts, overalls, blouses, corduroy coats, corduroy pants, and a line of felts and rubbers from which we can supply you for outdoor service. Prices on all goods consistent with quality.

We are dealers in general merchandise and we are always prepared to supply the wants of our customers.

BRING YOUR RAILROAD TIES TO US.

A. M. PARKER,

ODD FELLOWS' BLDG., MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Choicest Cigars and Tobacco

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

McCorkle's Pool Parlor,

Basement, S. E. Cor. Wright Building, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Pulpit

A SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON

Subject: The Nearness of God.

Acts 17:27: "Though He be not far from every one of us."

The consciousness of the reality of a power outside ourselves is a fundamental in the religious experience of the race. The understanding that the inexplicable and universal external potency is Deity marks an advanced step in the spiritual intelligence of humanity. The sense of the proximity of divinity is characteristc of the most advanced explanations of the religious experiences of men. That religion offers the most satisfactory practicalities and theology which is possessed of the clearest comprehension of the reality and presence of the God in whom we live, as Paul says, and move and have our being.

A mighty reason for asserting the supremacy of that religious system that we call Christian lies in the fact that in it we have the efflorescence of the thought that our God is not an absentee but near. The God and Father of us and of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is not far from any one of us who knows Him and endeavors to keep His commandments, neither do we postulate Him as far from those who, out in the far country of iniquity and folly and deceitfulness, are feeding their souls on food unfit for swine.

The God of Christ is as near as ever. His Spirit is with us and within us. His presence is a feature and a force, and may be if we will a consciously accepted fact and power in our lives.

In the consciousness of the nearness of God there is to be found the power, the peace and the inspiration beyond compare. And in the sense of the all presence of Jehovah there lies the alone hope for the spiritual regeneration and the moral reformation of the race. For the sense of the nearness of God, moulding force in the moral life of man and intensifier of spiritual vigor as it is, is prerequisite that we may have that revival of religion for which we hope and pray. It is impossible to teach a man anything about the supernal God or to make him understand his holiest obligations to God and the children of God until he has a lively consciousness of the reality and nearness of God.

The sense of the nearness of God makes for power. It strengthens the arm of man and stoutens the heart of man for Christian service. It amplifies the moral faculties of men. Just in proportion that a man is conscious of the nearness of God is he doughty in the service of God and careful of the moral integrity of his life. The man who has little sense of the proximity of God does little for Him and lives little like Him. The man who habitually practices the presence of God, having an ever present measure of and incentive to righteousness, endeavors constantly to be well-pleasing to God and worthy of His approbation. The man who doesn't have thought of the nearness of God never feels the need to live as God would desire him to live.

The sense of the nearness of God makes for power not only in the ordering of the internal moral life of man, but it makes for valor in the warfare against sin. No careful student of history can be cheerful as he contemplates the morality of the world to-day from the standpoint of one who would transform morals by the power of the will of men. Not more can we hope to transform the world by the energies of man than we are able to rid ourselves unaided of the grace and empowering of God from sin. But when a man understands that the God of the world is in the world, and that the God who has commanded that we shall rebuke sin stands with us and abides within us then the mass of sin loses its insurmountable aspect and the onslaught of Satan becomes correspondingly less terrific.

The sense of the nearness of God makes for peace. It ministers not the peace and comfort of material things, though we should never forget that by seeking the kingdom of God first we shall soonest enjoy that blessed life when all men shall enjoy the material comforts of the world, but it gives to us the spiritual peace of God incorruptible, undefiled and fadeless, which is the gift of God to those who in sincerity and truth try to do His will. It ministers not the peace of satisfaction with things as they are. But it does give us peace ineffable in that it assures us that though we may be unable to rectify the evils of the day and age, though we have neither time nor strength nor opportunity successfully to overthrow many a mighty wrong, God will labor where we may not, He will be here when we are gone, He will succeed where we must cease, He will accomplish in His time what we cannot achieve in ours.

The sense of the nearness of God makes for inspiration. The nearer we conceive God to be, the nearer we are sure He is, the more are we inspired to do our work in our own time under His direction, to sacrifice, to suffer, to be patient, forbearing, obedient. There is nothing more disheartening than to attempt to carry on the fight against sin unaided by the help of the ever-present God. Nor is there anything more inspiring than to undertake the positive and progressive program of righteousness that looks toward the kingdom of God as an ultimate and ideal, possessed of the assurance that the God who was near His people in the past is near to them to-day. The sense of the nearness of God gave Abraham hope and Jacob spiritual vitality. It warmed the zeal of the prophet and quickened the pulses of the priests and kings whose names Israel reveres. It augmented the spiritual capacities of the apostles, produced Pentecost, comforted Stephen, surcharged Paul, energized the forces which in the name of Christ swept the Empire of Rome. The sense of the presence of God has an equal inspirational influence to-day. Controlled by it we may dare the impossible, overcome the overwhelming, change the age-long habits of a sinful world. Without it we can do nothing perdurable, nothing eternally superb.

He is not far from every one of us. Therefore, let us be zealous, let us be circumspect, let us trust and be worthy. With Him near there is power, peace, inspiration, the incentive to live as ever in His sight.

The Shepherd and the Sheep.

In the nomadic or pastoral state which still prevails in many parts of the world, almost every man is more or less of a shepherd. So much that relates to comfort and subsistence depend upon the welfare of the flocks that the calling of a herder, or sheepmaster, in such communities is by no means an unimportant one. The shepherd's life is still attended by hardship and danger. Amid storm and cold he has to protect his flock, to defend them from wild beasts, to guard them from pitfalls and precipices, to find fresh pasture for them by day, with good water, and to securely fold them at night, setting a watch over the fold till daybreak. In olden times, the staff and sling were the shepherd's defensive weapons and in many places are so still. With these, and his warm sheepskin coat and his scrip or bag for food, he was fully equipped for duty.

David's "Shepherd Psalm" is a beautiful picture of the pastoral life, with its freedom from the harassing and corroding cares of the outer world and its perfect dependence upon God. David, who was himself a herdsman, in that song tells us how the Good Shepherd supplies every want of body, soul and spirit; how He gives to His sheep food for sustenance and water for refreshment, with perfect peace amid pleasant surroundings; how He cheers them and helps them to overcome temptation and to avoid danger, inspiring them with courage by His presence and His supporting touch; how He bears them up in affliction and spreads a rich feast for them, to all of which He adds the sweet assurance of His continuing love and care—His goodness and mercy—to the end.—Christian Herald.

Gone!

"As thy servant was busy here and there * * * he was gone!" (1 Kings 20:40).

Gone? Where?

Don't ask the awful question. It is agony to me to think about it!

The Spirit said, Speak to him! Tell him of a Saviour's love. Tell him his danger. But I was "busy here and there;" I neglected it, and by and by he was gone.

I knew I ought to talk to him. I felt that I was the one God meant to put the gospel before him, and somehow I felt I ought to do it quickly—now, now!

But I was "busy here and there."

Now it is too late! He is gone!

I shall not see him until I meet im at the judgment bar in that awful day! I know I shall see him then!

I do not fear that day of judgment for myself, for I heard and believed God's good news, that Jesus of Nazareth died for me; that He took my place on the cross, where He bore sin for the whole world. I heard that all who believed He bore their sin, and trusted Him (for He rose from the dead, and is alive now), should be saved, and should not even be judged (John 5:24), for Jesus was judged in their place! I believed this, and I know I am saved. But he—he is gone!

Maybe if I had told him he, too, would have believed, and with what joy we should have met in glory!

But he is gone! Gone without Christ, without God, without hope!

"It has pleased God through the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." Oh, if I had only told the gospel to him! If I had only said, "Jesus Christ died for your sin. Will you trust Him?"

But I was "busy here and there," and I put off speaking to him, and now he is gone—gone!—W. R. Newell, in Missionary Witness.

A Resting Place.

It is a great thing to come to Christ. It is the turning point of life. And it is a great thing to abide in Him in the storm and conflicts and terrors of the world. It is a great thing to come to Christ; it is a great thing to abide in Him; but from His point of view the object of our coming and of our abiding is that we should go. He wants us as His messengers, as His fellow-messengers; His purpose is that abiding in Him, we should bear the fruit which is for the healing of the nations, that we should be the communicators of the light that shines upon the people that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death. If we do not go we are like seed which has spoiled in the ground. He bade us come, He encouraged us to abide in order that we might go.

Can You Say, I Love Him?

To confess Christ does not imply the ability to make a good speech; it does not require training in rhetoric and elocution; it simply means the expression of love, which is as appropriate and natural for the young soul as for the flower to bloom or the bird to fly.—F. E. Clark.

FATAL TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE

Ten Victims of Italian Black Hand Outrage in New York City.

Women and Children Meet Death While Praying in Their Smoke-Filled Rooms.

New York City.—Sweeping with a great roar from the cellar to the roof and endangering other nearby buildings, flames started by an incendiary in the five-story tenement at No. 374 Seventh avenue caused the loss of ten lives, injured a score, and imperilled the lives of fifty persons, who escaped only by means of ladders put up by the firemen.

Half a score of detectives and many policemen are scouring that section of the city in search of the fiend who fired the building after cutting off all means of escape.

Agents of the dread Italian "Black Hand" are believed to have started the fire in the cellar, after planning wholesale destruction of lives and property.

When the blaze was first discovered it had gained considerable headway. From that moment until the firemen ran their ladders up to the front windows the greatest confusion prevailed. The incendiary had nailed down the scuttle on the roof, and the panic stricken tenants had only the ladders and fire escape as a means to reach the street.

Feats of daring such as are rarely witnessed, even among the hardiest of the city's firemen and police, were performed by members of both forces in sight of a wonder-struck crowd that had gathered on the avenue.

Two police officers crept along a dizzy cornice at the fourth floor, clinging to seemingly insecure shutters, and saved a whole family. One fireman, after catching three babies hurled from a window, descended to the street carrying all of them in his arms. Another made a flying leap from a swinging ladder to a window ledge.

The dead were:

Rosalio Filiberti, sixty years old.

Contanzo Gruppi, fifty-eight years old, sister of Rosalio Filiberti.

Evelyn Pasifo, four years old.

Provenzio Placia, thirteen years old, niece of Rosalio Filiberti.

Rosa Placia, seven years old, niece of Rosalie Filiberti.

Mrs. Josephine Travisano, fifty years old.

Lena Travisano, twenty years old, a daughter.

Joseph Travisano, seventeen years old, a son.

Caroline Samone, eighty years old, Mrs. Travisano's mother.

Unidentified man, about thirty years old.

With the exception of Minnie, a fifteen-year old daughter, the entire Travisano family was killed. The girl was visiting friends in Harlem.

After the flames had been extinguished search was made of the upper floors for bodies. Lying on the floor in the parlor of their rooms, the Travisano family was found. The son and daughter were on their knees with their heads on the lap of their mother, apparently having been suffocated as they were praying.

Several months ago, Antonio Urso, the barber, in the rear of whose place the fire started, received a Black Hand letter, the writer of which demanded $200. It closed by saying that unless the money was paid his place would be set afire.

SON'S FATE CAUSES DEATH.

Shock Kills Mother of Victim of Church Murder.

Port Huron, Mich.—Mrs. Joseph Browning, the aged mother of Gideon Browning, the victim of the famous Rattle Run Methodist Church murder, when the Rev. John H. Carmichael killed Browning, dismembered his body and cremated it in the church stove, is dead at her home in the village of Adair.

Mrs. Browning had steadily declined since the horror and shock of her son's murder by the crazed minister in the lonely little country church.

JAPS WIN A SCHOOL VICTORY.

Another Effort to Exclude Them in California Beaten in Assembly.

Sacramento, Cal.—Another vain attempt was made by the anti-Japanese element in the Assembly to exclude Japanese from the public schools.

An unimportant school bill was called up for final passage, when an amendment barring not only Chinese and Japanese, but all Asiatics, was offered. The amendment was voted down.

Big Cargo of Wool Arrives.

With more than a million and a half dollars' worth of wool, the second largest shipment ever received at Boston, stowed below decks, the steamer Memnon arrived from Melbourne, Australia. The shipment of wool consists of 12,500 bales, valued at $1,600,000, on which the consignees will have to pay a duty of $460,000.

Sentenced For Bribery.

Fischer-Hansen pleaded guilty to attempted witness bribery and was sentenced to twelve months in prison, in New York City.

Strawberries in Demand.

Strawberries have been less plenty with demand showing some improvement and stock cleaned up at dear prices.

Messina and "Morocco."

One of the industries of Messina was the exportation of sumach—the powdered leaf of the sumach plant—the finest varieties of which grow in Sicily. This is used in tanning goat skins, and sumach gives a clear, white tannage, unaffected by the action of light, and therefore suitable for dyeing into colors where permanence of shade is desired. A genuine "morocco" is goatskin tanned with pure sumach, but there are many upholsterers who could not give this definition offhand. Goatskins dyed with babool pods or similar barks are only imitation moroccos, although it takes an expert to discover the difference. Long wear, of course, reveals the deception. Roan leathers are sumach tanned sheepskins. Moroccos are not used so much nowadays for covering dining room furniture, but motor cars have given the trade a new market.—Manchester Guardian.

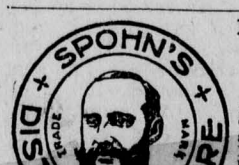
To give some idea of the extent of the incandescent lamp industry in this country it is noted that during the year 1907 the General Electric Company disposed of 32,000,000 lamps.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually;
Dispels colds and Headaches due to Constipation;
Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.
To get it's beneficial effects, always buy the Genuine,
manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.



For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever.

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c. and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U.S.A.

Tolstoy's Opinion of Kings.

In a recent letter Tolstoy says: "The sovereigns now living, instigators of violence and massacres of all kinds, are so far below the moral standard of the majority that they cannot even inspire disgust. They are but unfortunates, who deserve to be pitied. We should neither allow our indignation to rise against those creatures, who are void of the most sacred feeling of humanity, nor should we combat them."

Every Woman Will Be Interested.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's Australian Leaf. It is a reliable regulator. All Druggists 50 cts. Sample FREE. The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

The largest wooden building in the world is the Parliament building at Wellington, New Zealand.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes

Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy.
Compounded by Experienced Physicians.
Conforms to Pure Food and Drug Laws.
Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain.

The Office-Seeker.

"So you want to be the doorkeeper to the House?" said the President.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, have you ever been a doorkeeper?"

"No; no actual experience."

"Any theoretical experience—any instructions in the ethics of keeping a door?"

"I cannot say that I have."

"Ever attended any lectures on doorkeeping?"

"No, sir."

"Have you ever read any textbooks on the subject?"

"Umph—I cannot say that I have."

"Have you ever conversed with any one who had ever read such a book?"

"I am afraid not, sir."

"Then, my dear man, don't you see that you have not a single qualification for this position?"

"I do," said the applicant, and he took his humble leave.

In this way Lincoln got rid of applicants for positions—much the same as Governor Hughes gets rid of applicants to-day.—Judge.

The Test of True Love.

"Alicia," cried the ardent lover, burning with the flame of a hot, rapturous passion, "will you marry me? For your dear sake would I brave the perils of both fire and water, the anger of the elements! Say but the word!"

"I cannot, Arthur!" replied the maid.

"Say not so, fairest one! Over hot plowshares would I walk for you, plunge down precipitous chasms into the very jaws of death! Be mine!"

"Arthur, I cannot!"

"Ah, cruel maid! Cast me beneath the feet of wild horses, throw me to the wild beasts for food—all these things will I suffer gladly for your sake!"

"And still I cannot, Arthur!"

"But, really, Alicia," cried the young man—"now, really! Look here, I'll sell my dog, and buy you a Sunday hat, if you'll walk out with me—THERE!"

"Arthur," replied the maiden, kissing him affectionately on the brow, and linking her arm in his, "let us go out and sell the dog!"—New York World.

The Japanese government has decided to transfer its five sawmills to private companies, although the revenue from them for 1907-'08 is estimated at over a million dollars.

The construction of a water-power plant has been started on the Escanaba River near Flat Rock, Mich.

The Logic of Facts.

R. P. McCulloch tells of a Harper County farmer who lives near a railroad and close by a whistling station, that one day, wishing to get a letter off somewhere he rushed out on the track, frantically waved his cap and stopped the train. He went to the mail car and put his letter into the slot. The conductor saw him about that time and said, "Look here, don't you know you can't stop this train?" The farmer replied: "Well, by gum, I did stop it."—Kansas City Star.

Glass Telegraph Poles.

In Grossalmerode, a town near Cassel, Germany, a factory has recently been established for the manufacture of glass telegraph and telephone poles. The glass mass of which the poles are made is strengthened by interlacing and intertwining with strong wire threads. One of the principal advantages of these poles, it is said, would be their use in tropica countries, where wooden poles ar soon destroyed by the ravages of insects, and where climatical influences are ruinous to wood.

The Mexican Herald announces that a movement is on foot for the erection of a grain elevator at Mexico City. At present the only one in the republic is the small elevator on the Coatzacoalcos River, near Santa Lucretia, in Vera Cruz.

Large quantities of cherries are sent from Europe to this country, simply preserved in brine, to escape the high duty on fruits preserved in sugar. They are then made into "Maraschino" cherries.

CONGENIAL WORK
And Strength to Perform It.

A person in good health is likely to have a genial disposition, ambition and enjoy work.

On the other hand, if the digestive organs have been upset by wrong food, work becomes drudgery.

"Until recently," writes a Washington girl, "I was a railroad stenographer, which means full work every day.

"Like many other girls alone in a large city, I lived at a boarding house. For breakfast it was mush, greasy meat, soggy cakes, black coffee, etc.

"After a few months of this diet I used to feel sleepy and heavy in the mornings. My work seemed a terrible effort, and I thought the work was to blame—too arduous.

"At home I had heard my father speak of a young fellow who went long distances in the cold on Grape-Nuts and cream and nothing more for breakfast.

"I concluded if it would tide him over a morning's heavy work, it might help me, so on my way home one night I bought a package, and next morning I had Grape-Nuts and milk for breakfast.

"I stuck to Grape-Nuts, and in less than two weeks I noticed improvement. I can't just tell how well I felt, but I remember I used to walk the 12 blocks to business and knew how good it was simply to live.

"As to my work—well, did you ever feel the delight of having congenial work and the strength to perform it? That's how I felt. I truly believe there's life and vigor in every grain of Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Declares For a Continuation of the Policies of His Predecessor, Urges Immediate Revision of the Tariff, Suggests Postal Savings Banks, and an Inheritance Tax—Says Progress of Negro Depends on His Thrift and Industry—Panama Canal Must Be Built According to Present Plans.

Washington, D. C.—After having been sworn in as President, Mr. Taft delivered his Inaugural Address which is, in part, as follows:

My Fellow Citizens:

Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an Inaugural Address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I was elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business affected a much higher regard for existing law.

Mr. Taft expresses the belief that a reorganization of the Department of Justice, of the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is needed to secure a more rapid enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

He says he hopes to submit, at the first regular session of the incoming Congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law.

It is believed, the Address continues, that with the changes to be recommended, American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of a business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clinching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

On the subject of tariff revision Mr. Taft says: A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call Congress into extra session, to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley Act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination.

The President believes there can safely be a reduction in certain schedules while advancement will be required in few, if any. The proposed revision disturbs the whole business of the country; therefore, it is necessary that the bill be drawn in good faith and as promptly as possible. Mr. Taft because of this urges that no other legislation be considered at the extra session.

The President states that the revision of this tariff is for the purpose of raising sufficient revenue to wipe out the year's $100,000,000 deficit. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these Mr. Taft recommends a graduated inheritance tax, as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

Mr. Taft says he stands for economy in expenditures but not to an extent that will stop effective government. There must be liberal expenditures for the Department of Agriculture, the supervision of railways and industrial corporations, and the putting of laws in force that will conserve our resources.

A permanent improvement, like the Panama Canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of Congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system, like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

On the subject of Asiatic immigrants the Address expresses the hope that "we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. * * * By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the Federal Government the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the Federal Government."

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming Administraton, declares Mr. Taft, is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade and the incoming Congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper Postal Savings Bank bill.

The President then discusses the Panama Canal as follows:

The Panama Canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and the western seaboard, and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America, and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by Congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the War Department and the Executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the Isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the Isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated.

The President's address then devotes considerable space to the South and the negro race question. Mr. Taft says:

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the South and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the Southern States. That is a secondary consideration.

What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the South, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every State; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the South that this Government is their Government, and that its officers in their States are their officers.

On the topic of labor Mr. Taft noted: that Congress had passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employes for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence, and substituting therefor the so-called rule of comparative negligence, and a model child labor law.

I wish to say, he continued, that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the Government should make itself as responsible to employes injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by Federal law to its employes: and I shall be glad, whenever any additional reasonable safety device can be invented to reduce the loss of life and limb among railway employes, to urge Congress to require its adoption by interstate railways.

In conclusion the Inaugural Address says:

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice, and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearless and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my Administration, and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to Congress and in my conduct as an Executive, I invoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow citizens, and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

BABY HORRIBLY BURNED

By Boiling Grease—Skin All Came Off One Side of Face and Head—Thought Her Disfigured For Life—Used Cuticura: No Scar Left.

"My baby was sitting beside the fender and we were preparing the breakfast when the frying-pan full of boiling grease was upset and it went all over one side of her face and head. Some one wiped the scald with a towel, pulling the entire skin off. We took her to a doctor. He tended her a week and gave me some stuff to put on. But it all festered and I thought the baby was disfigured for life. I used about three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and it was wonderful how it healed. In about five weeks it was better and there wasn't a mark to tell where the scald had been. Her skin is just like velvet. Mrs. Hare, 1 Henry St., South Shields, Durham, England, March 22, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. of Cuticura Remedies, Boston, Mass.

In point of geographical elevation Madrid is the highest city in Europe.

A Simple and Safe Remedy for a cough or Throat Trouble is Brown's Bronchial Troches. They possess real merit. In boxes 25 cents. Samples mailed free. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

Much Canadian lumber goes to China, largely for railroad construction.

Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Oats are said to be the best flesh-building food for domestic animals.

You will respond very quickly to the Garfield Tea treatment, for this Natural laxative corrects constipation, purifies the blood, an benefits the entire system.

A caterpillar each month eats food weighing 6000 times its own weight.

Breaking Up Colds.

A cold may be stopped at the start by a couple of Lane's Pleasant Tablets. Even in cases where a cold has seemed to gain so strong a hold that nothing could break it, these tablets have done it in an hour or two. All druggists and dealers sell them at 25 cents a box. If you cannot get them send to the proprietor, Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y. Sample free.

A decided reduction of tariff rates goes into effect in Denmark, January 1.

HER PHYSICIAN ADVISED

Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Columbus, Ohio.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life. My doctor told me it was good, and since taking it I feel so much better that I can do all my work again. I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fine remedy for all woman's troubles, and I never forget to tell my friends what it has done for me."—Mrs. E. HANSON, 304 East Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

Another Woman Helped.

Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health and strength, and proved worth mountains of gold to me. For the sake of other suffering women I am willing you should publish my letter."—Mrs. CHARLES BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For 16c.

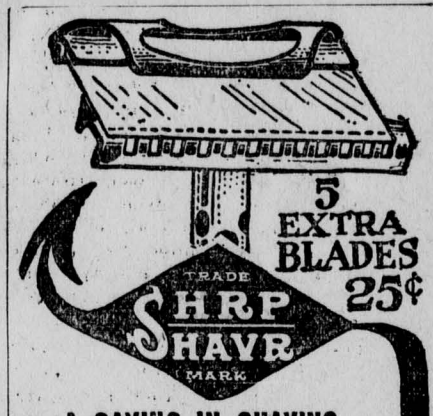
Everybody loves earliest vegetables and brilliant flowers. Therefore, to gain you as a customer we offer:

1000 kernels Fine Onion Seed.
1000 " Rich Carrot Seed.
1000 " Celery, 100 Parsley.
1000 " Juicy Radish Seed.
1500 " Buttery Lettuce Seed.
1500 " Tender Turnip Seed.
1500 " Sweet Rutabaga S'd.
100 " Melons, 100 Tomato.
1200 " Brilliant Flowering Annuals

In all 10,000 kernels of warranted northern grown seeds, well worth $1.00 of any man's money (including Big Catalog) all postpaid for but 16c in stamps.

And if you send 20c we add a package of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn. Big Plant, Tool and Seed Catalog free to intending buyers. Write for same today.

THE JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LaCROSSE, WIS. BoxA.C



A SAVING IN SHAVING

It's nothing more or less than extravagance to pay a big price for a safety-razor.

The only part that counts for anything is the blade. But good blades--even the best of blades--don't warrant the price usually demanded for the razor.

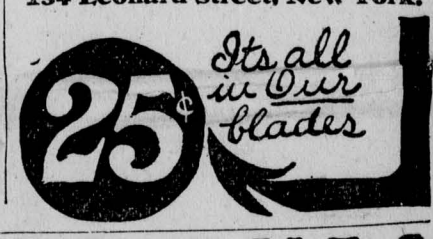
The biggest part of what you pay for the regular safety-razor is for the frame and the box--details that don't figure at all in the razor's value.

Prove this for yourself

25c. In STAMPS brings you one of these marvellous Razors, postpaid, by mail

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard Street, New York.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL THE OIL THAT PENETRATES — GREAT FOR PAIN



PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c. package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

Turtle Which Doesn't Grow.

A Brooklyn boy who spent last summer in Connecticut found a turtle's egg in the course of his county wanderings. He broke the shell and found inside a perfectly formed turtle. He resolved to bring up the turtle for a pet and experienced no difficulty in feeding and caring for it.

But the turtle refused to grow any bigger. The boy brought it to Brooklyn and it is surviving the winter in good shape. In fact, there is no indication that it won't live as long as the average turtle. But it is still the size it was when it came from the shell.

YEARS OF IT.

A Dark Picture to Look Back Upon.

John Corey, Constable, Attica, N. Y., says: "From September, 1896, to March, 1897, I was confined to the house, an invalid, from kidney trouble. For months I had tottered about on crutches, a discouraged and despairing man. I was practically crippled with lumbago. I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills and a short while after I began using them I was able to walk. After taking seven boxes I threw away my crutches and the lumbago has not returned from that day to this. Through using Doan's Kidney Pills I am to-day a healthy man."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Indian Burial Methods.

The Indian method of burial was to fasten a corpse upon cross-sticks supported on poles in the ground or in the boughs of the tree-tops. Here the air and the elements silently disposed of the lifeless clay, until in a year or so but little remained to bear evidence of a tomb—perhaps some broken sticks in the top and a few scattered beads or human bones beneath the burial place. I cannot conceive of anything more pitifully gruesome than an Indian burial ground of this type. I have seen them in the fall of the year when the winds were shaking and swaying the platforms and wringing the leafless trees, flaunting the burial rags like signals of distress from the dead, and whistling through and over the whitening bones and neglected remains of those who had many a time withstood the tempest and storm when the breath of life stirred within them.—Army and Navy Life.

The intense cold caused the cote d'Azur express to break down near Dijon, France, recently. The water in the tender was frozen hard. The passengers had to pass the night in the village. N. Y. 11

Five million dollars will be spent to develop a water power 165 miles from Butte, Mont. The electric power will be used in the mines near Butte.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"It is a singular thing that nearly every case of lockjaw on which I have held inquests came from Essex," said the coroner at the London Hospital recently.

Turkish cigarette manufacturers want Kentucky to grow Turkish tobacco, imports of which have grown from $25,000 to $4,000,000 in only twelve years.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Christianity was introduced into Japan in 1549.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Cabbage, like all vegetables which have been cultivated from remote times, is believed to be of European origin.

FITS

If you suffer from Fits, Falling Sickness, Spasms or have children, or friends that do so, my New Discovery will relieve them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a FREE Bottle of

Dr. May's Epileptic Cure.

It has cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent free with directions. Express Prepaid. Guaranteed by May Medical Laboratory, under the National Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Guaranty No. 18971. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY,
548 Pearl Street, New York City.

PISO'S

Stop Coughing!

Nothing breaks down the health so quickly and positively as a persistent cough. If you have a cough give it attention now. You can relieve it quickly with PISO'S CURE.

Famous for half a century as the reliable remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma and kindred ailments. Fine for children.

At all druggists', 25 cts.

25 cts. 25 cts.

CURE

First almanac printed by George Von Furback in 1460.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

"Women must learn to date their letters if they are going to compete with men," said Judge Edge, at Clerkenwell County Court, London.

Tired Women

can get back the strength they used to have if they will take a treatment of the famous tonic-laxative herb tea,

Lane's Family Medicine

(called also **Lane's Tea**)

Its cost is only 25 cents a package and a package will last a month.

It cures backache, sideache, bearing-down pains, indigestion and constipation.

All druggists sell it, 25c.

Not Responsible For His Face.

Two London cabbies were glaring at each other. "Aw, wot's the matter with you?" demanded one. "Nothing's the matter with me, you bloomin' idiot." "You gave me a narsty look," persisted the first. "Me? Why, you certainly 'ave a narsty look, but I didn't give it to you, so 'elp me!"

WANTED

Young men from 16 to 18 years of age as apprentices to the Iron Moulders' Trade.

BROWN & SHARPE MFG. CO., Providence, R. I.

RICH LANDS

IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Along the Seaboard Air Line. Mild and healthy climate the year round. Fruit and vegetable crops net $1000 per acre. Write for full information.

J. W. WHITE, Genl. Indl. Agt.,
Seaboard Air Line,
Dept. F. Q. PORTSMOUTH, VA.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials & 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning March 14, 1909.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—What are our liquor laws, and how are they enforced?—Deut. iv, 1-9.

The liquor laws of the United States are very much varied in character. The regulation of such laws is under the control of the various states and not the government at Washington, and hence this variety of laws. In some states liquor selling is absolutely free. Any one may open a brewery, a distillery or a saloon at any place. In a number of states license laws exist under which saloons pay the state for the privilege and are permitted by the states and protected by them. Pennsylvania is perhaps the best illustration of this kind of law. In the various counties license courts are appointed, consisting of certain judges of the county. Those desiring the privileges of selling liquor apply to the court, when it sits, through a lawyer and petitioners. Citizens in the neighborhood may by petition remonstrate against the application. The saloon keeper must be a man of good moral character and show that a saloon is necessary in the place for which he asks it. He is not allowed to sell to minors, to habitual drunkards, and must close upon the Sabbath day from midnight to midnight. The license laws of Pennsylvania are fairly well enforced, for the breaking of the law means usually the loss of the license. But the results do not prove that even high license is the best way of handling the liquor question.

Other states prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within their boundaries. There are now seven or eight prohibition states in our country. As to the enforcement of the laws in a prohibition state, the answers usually given are in accordance with the view of the persons asked. The prohibitionist says that it does prohibit. Those in favor of the saloon declare that it does not. But there are two facts that cannot be controverted. First, if prohibition does not prohibit it greatly lessens the sale of liquors. Any reasonable person must admit this much. It is against all common sense to argue that as much liquor is sold without open saloons as with them. Thousands of men who would visit open saloons would not sneak into "speak easies" and dens which are prohibited by the law. The young are also greatly protected. The gilded saloon might attract them, but scarcely the dark corners where an illegitimate business is carried on. Second, if prohibition does not absolutely prohibit it is not to be condemned for that reason. This statement is also too reasonable even to need argument. We have laws against murder, yet murder has not altogether ceased; laws against theft, but all thieves have not therefore gone out of business. Yet there is no doubt that there are fewer thieves and fewer murderers because of the laws and penalties against such crimes. So there must be greatly reduced liquor selling and liquor drinking in states where it is against the law, for, after all, only a comparatively few men care to break the laws at the risk of disgrace and punishment.

Local option laws are very popular in many states today. The legislatures of such states give to the people of a certain locality, such as county, township or ward, the privilege at stated times of voting for or against the saloons. Up to date this has been the most successful and effective means of fighting this great curse. Hundreds of counties in varies states have voted "dry," and through the various methods over one-half of the United States is under state or local prohibition laws. Local option laws are usually well enforced, for when the people living so closely together favor such a law the executors of it must enforce it. Public opinion is a great factor in enforcing all laws.

The temperance question is one of the greatest questions before our country today. Our largest business interests as well as our religion have declared that the saloon must go. For self protection one section of our country is rapidly voting out the saloon. The liquor dealers are frightened and on the run. If the temperance cause advances for a few years as it has recently the national government will be compelled in some way to take hold of it. It will be forced into the platforms of the great political parties, and a uniform law for all the states will be put upon our statute books, and the federal government will enforce its laws. It will be impossible to jump from one state to another and from one county to another to get a supply of liquor or to devise methods of smuggling it into prohibition territory from points where it is allowed to be sold. If once the entire nation rises and says, "Liquor must go," it will go. The people do rule.

BIBLE READINGS.

Lev. x, 9, 10; Isa. v, 11; Joel i, 5; Prov. xx, 1; xxiii, 20, 21, 29-35; Rom. xiii, 12-14; I Cor. vi, 10; Gal. v, 19-26; I Pet. iv, 1-5; Rev. xxii, 12-15.

The Romance of Religion.

The story of Christian Endeavor is one of the romances of our religion. Christian Endeavor has made possible the advance stand which the church now takes in union of work, and this has not been attained at the cost of loyalty to the individual church.—Rev. Selden L. Haynes.

Convention In Prison.

President Francis E. Clark of the Christian Endeavor society recently made the surprising statement that there are 2,000 converts behind prison walls, the convicts having been converted while in prison.—Home Herald.

Busy Endeavorers In All Lands.

Dr. John F. Cowan while addressing a gathering which welcomed him to Hawaii spoke as follows concerning Christian Endeavor societies:

"In other lands than the United States Christian Endeavorers are active. In London there are 1,000 Christian Endeavor societies. They help the poor and are all busy workers. Some societies sent a steamboat in pieces to Africa to do missionary work on the Kongo. So in Turkey, in India, in China and in Japan Christian Endeavorers are earnestly working for Christ. During the Boxer trouble in China one society put up the notice: 'This house belongs to Jesus Christ. He has not run away, nor do we.'

"In the islands of the Pacific there are many Christian Endeavor societies. I can hardly realize that I am now in one of the islands of the Pacific. But not only here, but in the other islands to the south, there are many societies, and they have done a great work."

One Needs the Other.

The name split log drag itself implies cheapness, but cheapness doesn't mean an inferior article. Any one can have one, and good roads and split log drags are usually pretty close together.

Six Million Dollar Highway.

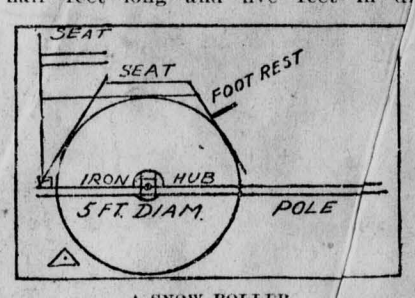
Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania will recommend that the legislature, which convenes soon, appropriate $6,000,000 for the construction of a state highway from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

VERMONT SNOW ROLLER.

Simple Device For Packing Down Roads After a Snowstorm.

R. G. Brock, a Vermont man, tells in the Rural New Yorker how to use and make a snow roller.

"Snow rollers," he says, "are used for rolling the highways after a snowstorm to pack the snow down, which when frozen makes a road ten feet wide. The diagram shows that they are made with two drums four and a half feet long and five feet in di



A SNOW ROLLER.

ameter, with a two inch steel shaft running through in which the drums turn independently, thus permitting them to turn a corner easily. The drums are made of two inch oak, the heads being double and hooped with two by half inch tire iron. The drums are hung in a strong frame, the pole goes through between them, and they are about a foot apart. A seat frame is placed on the main frame over the drums, with a place for tools, etc. Four horses are required to haul the snow roller on the level river roads and six on the hill roads.

Don't Live Up to Its Name.

"Why do they call money the circulating medium?"

"Because it goes from hand to hand."

"I don't understand it yet. Circular means round, and there never is enough to go round."

A Substitute.

"Ever in an earthquake?"

"No, but I have met the boss when he had discovered one of my mistakes on a day that his breakfast didn't agree with him."

Being fair to your neighbor has nothing in common with boosting yourself.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

ADDITIONAL PERSONAL NOTES.

—W. G. Taylor, of Cass township transacted business at Huntingdon on Monday.

—A. H. Stever, a Mapleton boy who has resided in Huntingdon for a number of years, on Saturday purchased the Samuel Weight property, 615 Moore street, for $1800 cash.

—Henry F. Wagner and wife, of Warriorsmark township, were in town Monday, the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Frank Yetter. From here they went to Three Springs to visit for a few days with friends.

—Marjory Seibert, who has been in charge of the Junction Hotel, Lewistown, since Mrs. Sims was taken to the hospital, went to her home at Mapleton on a visit today. She will return tomorrow and resume her duties in the old position.—Monday's Daily Sentinel.

Defy Natural Law.

It is almost incredible that people should know so little concerning a subject so much talked about as marriage.

Birds know more about it than do average men and women; at least they act with greater wisdom. They know what is what, and rarely, if ever, make mistakes.

Geese are better posted on the question, or art, of mating than are young women and men after completing college courses.

If this does not speak well for men and women it does for the geese, the smallest brained among birds and animals.

Geese are governed by natural law, while men and women defy it.

It is a dangerous thing, a frightfully dangerous thing, to defy, or to run counter to natural law, for no one can elude or escape its penalties, no matter how clever or how daring. Wealth, nor name, nor position mitigate these not even in the smallest degree.

And yet we find both men and women relying on money to save them from the penalties against wrong mating. And some imagine that their name will save them, while others think it will pay to grin and bear the penalties for the sake for ready cash, or for social preferment.

Ask those who have tried it long enough to have learned from experience that which they could have known and should have known, and they will tell you it did not pay them. Their fine homes fare more like prisons while the simple cots of the well mated are comfortable and even inviting.

Of what use is all our schooling if we are not taught to live right?

Better the instinct of the goose than the lop-sided wisdom gained in our schools.

There is much talk about educational reform, and surely it is needed and without it we will continue going from bad to worse.

News of the Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. H. Ake, pastor—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, led by the pastor.

Schedule for next Sunday services: Sunday school 9.30 and preaching at 10.30 a. m.: prayer meeting at 7 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edwin A. Snook, pastor—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Services for Sabbath, March 14th, will be as follows: Sabbath school, 9.30 and preaching service at 10.30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6.15 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Rev. G. R. Alban, pastor.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock. M. F. Robley, leader.

Services for Sunday, March 14th: Sundao school 9.30 and preaching at 10.45 a. m.; Junior 2.00, Young people's meeting at 6.00 and song service and preaching at 7.00 p. m. Theme for both morning and evening: "The Heavenly Footman." 1 Cor. 9. 24.

Famous Words of Famous People.

This is one of the new and great Daily features of THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS. The "Famous Words of Famous People" is an unequaled department of THE PRESS, and appears every week day as well as on Sunday, on the Editorial Page, always in the same place like all other features. No searching for what you want. The words of the greatest people in the world are to be found in this interesting corner—it takes only a few minutes of your time. Young and old, busy and leisurely, learned and wise who seek knowledge, enjoy this corner of THE PRESS.

If you are not a reader of THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS instruct your carrier to leave THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS at your home, or send your order direct to THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS, Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A home talent entertainment will be given in the Mill Creek M. E. church, Friday evening, March 12th, and promises to be a treat to all who attend. Admission 10 and 15 cents. Train No. 10 will stop at Mill Creek that evening to accommodate persons from this place who wish to be present.

A LOVER'S ENVY.

I envy every flower that blows
Besides the pathway where she goes,
And every bird that sings to her,
And every breeze that brings to her
The fragrance of the rose.

I envy every poet's rhyme
That moves her heart at eventime,
And every tree that wears for her
Its brightest bloom, and bears for her
The fruitage of its prime.

I envy every southern night
That paves her path with moonbeams white,
And silvers all the leaves for her
And in their shadow weaves for her
A dream of dear delight.

I envy none whose love requires
Of her a gift, a task that tires;
I only long to live for her,
I only ask to give to her
All that her heart desires.

—Henry Van Dyke in the March Century.

Auditors' Statement

Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Directors of the Poor and the Home of Employment of Huntingdon County, Pa., for the year ending December 1, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

To balance in hands of Treasurer Dec. 1, 1907	$ 102 95
To amount received from County Commissioners	12,800 00
To amount received for maintenance of the Marlin children	31 00
To amount received from rent of house	30 00
To amount received from the Warrens	42 00
To amount received from Fulton County	41 66
To amount received from Mifflin County	33 00
To amount received from William Wertz	72 00
To amount received for maintenance of the Wright children	6 00
To amount received from Henrietta Willard	10 00
To amount received from Blair County, Pa.	5 00
To amount received from John Brooks fund	120 00
To amount received for maintenance of the Yarnell children	24 00
To amount received from sale of cows	50 00
To amount received from Albert Hagens	40 00
To amount received from Bedford County	5 00
To amount received from Margaret Work	342 00
To amount received from Levi Westbrook	84 00
Total Receipts	$13,935 61

CREDITS

By amount of orders paid of 1908 and previous year	$13,688 31
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$147 30
Amount of outstanding orders Dec. 31, 1908	206 91

EXPENDITURES FOR FARM.

Farmers wages, 12 months	282 86
Assistant farmer, 8 months	129 73
Labor on farm	39 39
Shorts, bran and corn	130 99
Wheat	114 30
Smithing	18 25
Butchering	9 75
Repairs to wagon	2 50
Clover seed	34 50
Timothy seed	8 73
Hardware and binder twine	24 94
Fence wire and stretcher	28 45
Labor and threshing	9 80
Long straw	3 75
Threshing 556 bu. wheat and 170 bu. oats	20 98
Fertilizer	55 88
	940 90

PROVISIONS.

Buck wheat and wheat flour	8 85
Honey	17 95
Beef	25 20
Beans and corn	70
Strawberries	60
Cider and apples	4 00
Pears	1 60
Oysters	45
Bread	60
	59 95

MERCHANDISE AND DRUGS.

Clothing and shoes	352 88
Dry goods and bedding	425 18
Groceries	459 10
Drugs	44 58
	$1,272 74

REMOVALS

Paid steward and others for removing paupers	160 30
Paid Justices for relief orders issued	70 99
	231 29

OUTDOOR RELIEF

Relief to 220 cases	2,821 52
23 Physicians for medical services 12 months	660 45
Institution for Feeble Minded, Polk	278 20
Home for Chronic Insane, Wernersville	104 58
Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg	682 50
Orphans' Home, Huntingdon	1,500 00
State Hospital, Warren	214 75
Insane Hospital, Blair County	81 50
Bellefonte Hospital	25 00
Dr. J. C. Fleming, examining patient	2 50
Dr. J. G. Spangler, examining patient	5 00
J. Q. Dell, out-door services, 1 month	33 00
J. Q. Dell, expenses 11 months	87 87
G. W. Hetrick, out-door services, 12 months	368 82
John C. Bare, out-door services, 12 months	197 50
	$7,063 19

SALARIES

Dr. J. C. Fleming, services at home 12 months	120 00
R. P. Smith, clerk, 12 months	125 00
George W. Hetrick, services as Director 12 months	139 20
J. Q. Dell, salary 11 months	275 00
John C. Bare, services as director 12 months	96 00
H. W. Nophsker, services as treasurer 12 months	84 00
J. S. Appleby, services as steward, 12 months	500 00
Mrs. A. C. Appleby, services as matron 12 months	100 00
Wm. Kruger, services as janitor, 12 months	48 00
David H. Myers, salary and fees	85 50
	$1,572 70

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Labor in house	183 80
Wood	25 13
Coal	192 77
Coal oil	9 98
Coffins for inmates	34 00
Carpentering	2 00
Stationery	13 79
Huntingdon Globe, printing statement	40 00
Mount Union Times, printing statement	40 00
Mapleton Item, printing statement	40 00
J. S. Appleby stamps	26 25
J. S. Appleby, car fare	122 66
J. S. Appleby, freight	28 08
Lumber	39 80
Hardware	92 86
Castrating stock	1 10
Gum hose	96
Washer and wringer	14 50
Gasoline	3 81
Bed springs	13 50
	$924 99

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Milton Merrits, witness fees,	$ 2.72
Wm. F. Bathurst, car fares,	57 05
Saltillo Telephone Co.,	22.30
John A. Miller, witness fees	2.32
L. H. Ruble, steward of Mifflin County Home, relief in small pox cases of 1905	338.25
Mary Holt, attendance rendered Mable Hunt	26.00
John G. Simpson, money borrowed to pay Dr. Simpson, for services rendered Heister Foust's family in small pox case	127.70
Digging graves	33.00
Out door burials	21.50
R. P. Smith, board and car fare while attending Audit	3.24
Annie Lefevre, relief in diphtheria	2.22
Lime,	3.12
G. D. Lynn, masonry	9.00
Puckey & Co., cement	3 75
Livery hire,	.00
Philadelphia Inquirer	.00
George Bowser, stone	.00
W. J. Hunter, electric light plant	56.23
Frank Myers, white washing	1.00
Mrs. George Showalter, nursing Mrs. Thompson	1.00
Mount Union Times	.00
John Price, relief in diphtheria	1.00
L. C. Colborn, Association of the Directors of the Poor	1.00
Wm. H. Trude, Letters of Administration in George Daily estate	.90
Wesley Hanawalt, rent in Lefevre quarantine case	.00
Dr. Rogers, veterinary services	.00
R. P. Smith, compiling state reports for 1906 and 1907	.00
J. S. Appleby and wife, expenses to convention	5.58
Walter V. Stewart, religious services	1.00
Ellie Boyer, boarding Catharine Hartsock	.78
Box rent	.15
	$1,4[illegible].81
Total expenditures for 1908	$13,6[illegible].57

In testimony of the correctness of the above statement of the receipts and expenditures, we do hereby set our hands this 3rd day of February, 1909.

GEO. W. HETRICK,
J. QUINCY DELL,
JOHN C. BARE.
Directors of the Poor.

Attest:
R. P. SMITH, Clerk.

We, the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon County, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the Directors of the Poor of said County, and also their Treasurer's Accounts, and find the same to be correct as above stated.

Witness our hands at Huntingdon this 3rd day of February, 1909.

CLAY PARK,
HOWARD CROWNOVER,
W. B. WILSON,
Auditors.

Attest:
SAMUEL D. WILSON, Clerk.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT

PRODUCTION OF FARM.

556 bus. wheat, 170 bus. oats, 175 bus. potatoes, 30 bus. turnips, 12 bus. onions, 6 bus. beets, 50 bus. tomatoes, 2505 bus. corn ears, 24 four-horse loads corn fodder, 32 one-horse loads of hay, 500 cabbages, 4890 lbs. dressed pork and 600 lbs. lard.

STOCK ON HAND.

2 mules, 2 horses, 10 milch cows, 2 heifers, 5 head young cattle, 3 brood sows, 25 shoats, 250 head poultry, 6 sets harness, 1 set double harness, 6 pairs fly nets, 2 four-horse wagons, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 binder, 1 mower, 1 hay tedder, 1 hay rake, 2 corn plows, 2 harrows, 3 furrow plows, 1 drill, 1 land roller, 3 shovel plows, 3 cultivators, 1 sled, 1 sleigh, 1 corn planter and 1 fanning mill.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

4 dresses, 60 aprons, 22 shirts, 60 sheets, 50 pillow slips, 45 pillow ticks, 32 bolster ticks, 10 ladies' waists, 12 pieces ladies' underwear, 60 towels, 25 infants' clothing and 82 meat bags.

MONTHLY TABLE

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC. DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Nativity	Foreign / American	Principally American.											
Remaining each month	Total	25	24	26	27	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	23
	Children	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	4
	Women	9	9	9	9	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Men	8	7	9	10	9	10	13	14	14	14	14	13
Deaths					1	2		1			1		
Births													
Children Bound													
Elopements					2								
Discharged		1	1	2	3	3	1	3	2	6	1	3	10
Admitted		3	3	3	5	1	1	3	3	6	1	3	6

1908

Inmates in House December 1, 1907
Up to January 1st, 1908
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

In testimony of the correctness of the above statement of John S. Appleby, Steward of the Huntingdon County Home, we do hereby set our hands this Third day of February, 1909.

GEO. W. HETRICK,
J. QUINCY DELL,
JOHN C. BARE,
Directors of the Poor.

Attest:
R. P. SMITH, Clerk.

Now, February 15, 1909, I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original as filed in this office.

I. N. SWOPE,
Prothonotary.